THE MUNSON MAIL.

Vol. 6, No 31 — MUNSON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, OCT. 11, 1917 — G. C. DUNCAN, PUBLISHER

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. J. LAWRENCE, B. A. L. L. B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
Money to loan Insurance
Munson - - Alberta

J. H. MacINTYRE
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Drumheller - Alberta

Wm. A. Low, L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, MONEY TO LOAN
Delia, - Alberta

Queens Hotel, Delia
When in Delia stay at the Queen's Hotel, under new management. . . . .
DELIA - - ALBERTA

Before making dates, see the MUNSON AUCTIONEER
W. H. DALY
Munson - - Alberta

IDEAL POOL HALL
POOL AND BILLIARDS
CIGARS TOBACCOS CANDIES
BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION
Jas. Ferguson - Munson

L. C. JACKSON & COMPANY
Real Estate & Financial Brokers
NOTARIES CONVEYANCERS
OFFICIAL AUDITORS AUCTIONEERS
Insurance Money to Loan Marriage Licenses
Agents for Hudson's Bay Lands
Agents for Munson Townsite
FARMS FOR SALE ON ANY TERMS
MUNSON - - - ALBERTA

Every burg has a bunch of auctioneers, BUT there is really only one
P. BATSON,
The Delia Auctioneer
I also buy
Horses & Cattle

DR. F. L. HUMESTON
DENTIST
Successor to Dr. Pope, Drumheller
Have discontinued my trips to Delia and Craigmyle and will be permanently located here over the Drumheller Drug store

W. C. KING
Provincial Auctioneer
Provincial Live Stock Inspector.
Horses Bought and Sold
MUNSON - ALBERTA

When you carry one of my
"OMEGA" WATCHES
you always have the correct time, they are adjustel movements with 17 Ruby Jewels. Fortune Gold Filled Case $23
Nickle Dust Proof Case $17

H. B. Moore
Jeweler and Optician--C.N.R. Watch Inspector
DRUMHELLER - ALBERTA

BASTON'S Auction Sales!

B. L. Tillotson & J. Rosin
N. E. Sec 22-30-16, W. 4, 6 miles southeast of Craigmyle
8 head of horses, 10 head of cattle Farm machinery and Household Goods.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17th

LAND SALE
Half Section of Land at DELIA, Postoffice
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24th

S. O. Backus and C. Baker
at CRAIGMYLE
14 head of Horses, 8 head of Cattle Farm Machinery
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th

25 hd Choice Mares
All heavy mares 3 and 4 yrs. old, for private sale by
P. BATSON - DELIA

Mr. Kinmon
East half of 17-32-16, w. 4th, six miles north of Craigmyle
10 head of Horses, 35 head of Cattle including 10 head of choice reg. Shorthorn Cattle, 4 reg. Bulls, a lot of nice young cows prize winners at Calgary Live Stock Show
Farm Machinery and H. H. Goods
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13th

J. WATSON
8 miles S. W. of Delia
25 head of cattle, 8 head of horses and Farm Machinery
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15th

FOOD SERVICE NOTES

Eat more fish—save bread, beef and bacon for the armies.

Waste in war time is a crime. Save, can, dry, store.

Waste not and our armies will want not.

Preach the good old-fashioned doctrine of the clean plate.

No beef or bacon Tuesday or Friday. Eat more fish.

Waste means defeat. Help the fighters to win.

Sign the Food Service Pledge. Organize your household for victory.

Canada must save 12,000,000 bushels of wheat this year.

Kitchen carelessness costs Canada $50,000,000 in good food yearly.

Britain looks to Canada to shatter Germany's threat of starvation.

Cut your bread allowance by a quarter and save wheat.

Food control must be personal in every household.

You are honor bound to food service. Sign the pledge.

WHOLESOME WHEAT SUBSTITUTES

Many countries, such as parts of China and India, the most densely populated sections on the globe, do not use wheat whatsoever. Rice is a staple in China, India and many other countries.

Wholesome substitues for wheat and other wheat products are numerous. By alternating some of these with flour and increasing the use of vegetables and other persbible foods our diet according to medical authorities will be improved.

Wholesome substitutes are Oatmeal, cornmeal, rice, buckwheat flour, rye flour, potatoes in various special dishes, etc.

SEND YOUR LISTINGS for farms for sale to us at once. Buyers are coming in. Weston, Imes & Hanson, 815c-1st St. east, Calgary. 28-31-p

SAVE YOUR MONEY FOR WAR LOAN

Reasons why you should Subscribe to the Coming War Loan

It is to be hoped that the Finance Minister, through the various channels at his command, makes it doubly plain that the coming war loan must be taken up by the people of this country, else our industrial life is in danger of crumbling away. If we are to ship foodstuffs to Europe money must be found to finance the undertaking. If we are to continue to make shells and do other war work for the Allies, more money must be found. It is plainly evident since the entrance of the United States into this war that there is no disposition in that country to loan Canada large sums of money. It is now a case of every tub standing on its own bottom. If the Canadian farmer does not come forward and purchase war bonds he cannot expect to market his crop to advantage. If the city man does not buy war bonds he cannot expect to see the industrial wheels of our centres continue to speed along. Working men and women must come forward else they will lose their positions by reason of the closing down of the industries in which they are engaged.

If for no other reason than plain self interest the pending loan must be absorbed in such a manner as to take the bonds permanently from the market. This has been the chief difficulty with the last or third war loan. Huge blocks of this war loan went into a comparatively few hands and there it remains, the general public not having purchased in sufficient quantities to relieve the congestion. If a man purchases a $1,000 war loan bond he is just aiding the industrial life of this country to a like amount. It is with his thousand and other thousands of a great mass of the people that this country can continue to "carry on." —Saturday Night.

"OUR DAY"

October 18, 1917

A MESSAGE from His Honour the Lieut.-Governor, Vice-Patron of the Canadian Red Cross Society:

People of Alberta, once again the British Red Cross Society have appealed to us for help.

Not alone are the needs of our sick, wounded, and imprisoned sailors to be attended to, but also those of our less fortunate Allies, Belgium and Serbia. These numerous calls for assistance have seriously depleted the funds of the Parent Society.

The failure to obtain a liberal respond to the Red Cross appeal will necessitate the restriction and curtailment of the Society's operations at the time when the needs of suffering humanity are much greater than at any previous period of the war.

Can we, for very humanity's sake have the Red Cross Work hampered for the lack of funds?

Anxiously Great Britain is awaiting for the answer to this call; waiting for October 18th, when in every corner of the Empire her sons will send their ringing answer back across the seas. What will the answer be of Canada—Canada who has already shown her interpretation of the glory of British citizenship? What will be the answer of Alberta? What, indeed, will be the answer of your community?

People of Alberta, do your best for "OUR DAY."

R. G. BRETT,
Lieut.-Governor.

WANT RURAL FREE HOSPITAL

Petitions sent to the Department by Municipal Councils--Will Munson help?

A delegation from Delia and Craigmyle, composed of Gilbert Morrison, Reeve of the Lambton R. M., and Dr. Crawford of Craigmyle, called on the Councillors of the Village of Munson, Tuesday asking the support of the Village in establishing a rural free hospital.

The proposition as outlined by these gentlemen was to form a rural free hospital area composed of the Lambton and Starland Rural Municipalities and Local Improvement District No. 277, which will take in all the territory west to the river, south to the river, north to the north boundry of township 33, and east to Range 14.

Before such an institution can be established petitions must be forwarded to the Department of Municipal Affairs, signed by each Council and 25 electors from each Municipality, L. I. D. and Village in the hospital area. Then the question is put to a vote of the people.

The Hospital Board will be composed of 2 from each Municipality, L. I. D. and Village, one a member of the Council and the other an elector not a member. The Department appoints one of their number convener of the board. The chairman then calls a meeting and they decide on a suitable and convenient location for the hospital and are empowered to go ahead and issue debentures to cover cost of construction. This is, of course, all under government supervision and must be approved by the Minister of Municipal Affairs, who furnishes all plans for hospital buildings.

The cost of this proposed Free Hospital and maintenance of same will be covered by direct taxation and, according to the Act, cannot exceed 2½ mills. Every one residing in the hospital area, is entitled to free hospital services, and for persons outside the area a rate will be fixed by the board. The Gov. allows the Board a grant for each patient admitted to the hospital.

The purpose of this rural institution is to place adequate hospital services in reach of the rural districts so that patients can receive the services of trained nurses without having to be removed long distances to the cities, and at a considerably less expense.

This question was taken up here last winter, and at a meeting held for discussing same, a resolution was passed by the meeting as being in sympathy with the movement.

Petitions have been sent to the Department by Lambton and Starland Municipalities, L. I. D. 277 and the Village of Delia. All that remains now to have the question put to a vote is to get a petition in Munson signed by 25 electors.

The Village will take the question up at their next meeting and probably will call a meeting of the rate-payers in the near future to discuss this important matter.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES

Matins and Holy Communion will be celebrated at Holy Trinity Church on Sunday next at 11 a. m. and on every other Sunday thereafter.

Call in and leave your order for Xmas Greeting Cards. We have received a new sample case and will be pleased to show them to you and take your order. Order early, Mail Office.

Quite a number from Munson and vicinity attended the Supper and Dance at Mecheche on Monday night and report a good time.

RED CROSS NOTES

The ladies of the Red Cross wish to thank all those who so generously helped to make the tobacco shower such a huge success. They regret that they are unable to publish the names of those who contributed. Many of the contributions were quite large ones. The following amount of tobacco was obtained: 171 pkts. of Player cigarettes, 99 pkgs. of old Chum Smoking Tobacco, small size; 24 bags of Old Chum; 10 pkts of Bull Durham; 2 tins Velvet tobacco; 1 tin of Hudson Bay Mixture; 6 plugs smoking and 6 plugs of chewing tobacco.

The Red Cross wish to thank Mrs. Mitchell for a donation of $5 and Mrs. Carruthers $2 to the general fund; a traveller $1 towards the rent; the Methodist Ladies Aid 4 doz. bed room slippers.

A large attendance of the members is requested for next week.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. A. Adams and parents, Mr. and Mrs. High, desire to express feelings of gratitude to loving friends who extended to them their deepest sympathy and also performed many deeds of kindness for them in the time of bereavement.

The Munson Mail and The Farmers Advocate (weekly) both 1 year for $2.25.

Get credit for making good butter by having your wrappers printed at the Mail office.

Under New Management
— the —
Munson Hotel Dining Room
GOOD MEALS - - EXCELLENT SERVICE
LUNCHES PUT UP - GIVE US A CALL
W. J. Westran
Regular Meals 50c Meal Tickets $7.00

A Full Line of
Weber Wagons
Also a large stock
of
Farm Implements
W. B. WALROD
Munson - - - Alberta

THE
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED	$25,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	$12,900,000
RESERVE FUNDS	$14,800,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$295,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED
We advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain
Special attention given to Farmers' Sale Notes and money advanced
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention
H. W. HUTCHINGS, Manager - Munson Branch
N. D. LIVINGSTONE, Manager, CRAIGMYLE BRANCH

Ford Service Station
Dealer in Ford Cars and Repairs
Gasoline, Oils, Auto Supplies
Auto Livery in Connection with Licensed Drivers
H. A. SKINNER, - - Munson

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

The best yeast in the world. Makes perfect bread.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Youthful German Soldiers Blamed

Germans Claim That Boys Cause Regiments to Become Demoralized

The examination of German prisoners taken by the British continues, and out of 940 questioned more than 25 per cent. were found to belong to the 1918 class. Non-commissioned German officers relate how they are hampered by the demoralization of the younger recruits with whom they are supplied. They say they cannot rely upon these youngsters, and similar complaints are heard about the inefficiency of the young German officers in the battle of Flanders. The demoralization of certain German regiments at Langemarck, and Poelcapelle Wood was complete; and this was due, according to captured non-commissioned officers, to the preponderance of eighteen-year-old youths in the ranks.

It Eases Pain. Ask any druggist or dearler in medicines what is the most popular of the medicinal oils for pains in the joints, in the muscles or nerves, or for neuralgia and rheumatism, and he will tell you that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is in greater demand than any other. The reason for this is that it possesses greater healing qualities than any other oil.

"Swagger Sticks"

An Innovation That Is Taking Hold In the United States

Two months ago Boston had a few "swagger sticks" feminine, of course, for the man who dared wear one would have been hooted off the street. Then came to the Common of the recruiting detachments from Canadian regiments, the Kilties among them, every man Sandy of them carrying a swagger stick, and presto! the fad was started. Now the craze grips the country from sea to sea, and the end is not yet. In June, in Washington, not a swagger stick in sight, a few perhaps, in August, Washington, swarming now with officers is all swaggered up, so to speak. Every newly commissioned staining camp rookie carries one, and even some of the regulars have succumbed. Among the enlisted men swaggerits rages high, as a smallpox epidemic in a South Sea island. Naturally the swagger stick is being decorated as roundly as was the wrist watch a few years ago. But it will withstand the knockers. What if it is a British importation. The Yankee is, or was, a stick-carrying animal; the swagger appendage is a sentiment inherent in our national character. And the swagger stick is a good thing from the military point of view—it makes for a soldierly appearance. It gives a man in uniform something to do with his hands, and permits him to overcome his natural instinct to slouch, with his fists in his pockets.—Boston Transcript.

Resemblances

Wiggins—Speaking of facial characteristics, do you know that I was once taken for President Roosevelt?

Biggins—And a man once mistook me for the kaiser.

Diggins—That's nothing; a few weeks ago an old schoolfellow of mine stepped up to me on the street and remarked, "Holy Moses, is that you?"—Woman's World.

POSTUM

A wholesome table beverage with winning flavor.

Used everywhere by folks who find that tea or coffee disagrees.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Windsor, Ont.

For Bulk Grain Shipments

Orders to Stencil Inches on Railway Cars

The railway board has acceded to the request of the Alberta Pacific Grain company, and others, asking for an order requiring railway companies to stencil inches in box cars suitable for shipments of bulk grain in the prairie provinces, thereby establishing a load line. The order states that with existing conditions of traffic and the demand on railway equipment it is impossible to fix a time limit for the completion of this work. The cars are to be stenciled from time to time as they are shopped for repairs and the new cars which are being put into the grain traffic are to be so equipped. The board points out that its order cannot apply to foreign cars, which are estimated to represent from twelve to fifteen per cent. of the rolling stock in use at a given time.

Minard's Liniment for Sale. Everywhere.

An Unwilling Tribute

Enemy Now Forced to Admit That Britain Controls the Seas

A third year of the naval war has passed. No single event has occurred so far as the main forces either of his country and the allies on the one hand, or of the central powers on the other, are concerned. Contrast the comparative silence and apparent inactivity of the big ships at sea with the series of stirring events which have happened on the western front, in Egypt, in Mesopotamia and in East Africa in the past 12 months. Is there any occasion for disappointment? In truth, history is repeating itself under our eyes. Fate is according to us a degree of favor with which our forefathers a century or so ago were unfamiliar. For 21 or 22 years they were confronted with an indubitable and embarrassing fact—the command of the seas was in dispute. After the battle of Trafalgar the character of the struggle changed. Britain did not end, but for the next succeeding ten years that, under the pressure of events, the rest of the world and its strategy and its statesmen were forced on stage by stage. The past year's silence at sea, except for destroyer raids, is not new. It is the unwilling tribute paid by the enemy to the efficiency of the grand fleet and its auxiliary services.—London Daily Telegraph.

EVERY WOMAN'S RIGHT

To every woman belongs the right to enjoy a healthful active, happy life, yet nine out of every ten suffer years of agony, usually from some form of female weakness. That is why one sees on every side pale thin cheeks, dull eyes and drooping figures—the signs of headaches, weak backs, aching limbs and uncertain health. All these suffering women have a right to the right to be well by refreshing their weary bodies with the new, rich, red blood that promptly carries to them into healthy attractive women. This new, rich, red blood is supplied in abundance by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which reaches every organ and every nerve in the body.

Through the use of these pills thousands of women have found a prompt cure when suffering from anaemia, indigestion, heart palpitation, rheumatism, general weakness, and those ailments from which women alone suffer. Mrs. Jos. Lavoie of this broad Dominion in which you will just find some former sufferer who has regained health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and this is the reason why these pills have become a household remedy for more than a generation. If you are ailing and ailing the pills a fair trial, you will find renewed health and happiness in their use.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Hun Critic Says Britain Must Be Beaten On Land

Otherwise Hope Must Be Abandoned for "Honorable" Peace

Gen. von Ardenne, military critic of the Berlin Tageblatt, writes the German army leaders have it they must beatic themselves to find some strategic or tactical means of winning a decisive victory on the western front, and of defeating England, the soul of the hostile coalition, on land; only crushing, he says, there is no hope of bringing the war to an honorable end for Germany.

German leadership, Gen. Ardenne maintains, always has been able to direct the campaign into new channels when stagnation threatened, and he adds that the Germans are entitled to believe methods will be found to force mighty England through battles on land to seek peace. The military critic intimates this might be done by an attempt to overwhelm the French army, which, he assumes is weakened and discouraged, before the arrival of American assistance, which, he says, would leave England isolated.

An Argosy of the Air

The prize of victory is enormous—the salvation of a world's civilization; the extirpation of a world's tyranny heavier than the yoke of the Pharaohs. In this matter of air predominance, let England look to no other resources than her own. Science is coming quickly; but we cannot wait for her. Let every breath of skilled energy, every penny of requisite material, be devoted forthwith to this single, central, overwhelming object, the creation of a thrusting argosy of the air so overmastering that it will annihilate the resistance of the Boche cultures in Flanders and in France, and drive them, croaking despair and defeat, back to the shamed and sullen Fatherland.—London Daily Express.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c, quickly cured by
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Napanee, Ont.
(Free Sample on Request)

Queer Scotch Saw Mill

Canadian Bushmen-soldiers Amazed at Miniature Outfit

A Canadian forester describes the mills used in Scotland by the 244th Forestry battalion: The Canadian mills in use are semi-portable ones, cutting from 20 to 30 thousand feet B.M. per day. A Scotch mill, with a capacity of from 3 to 5 thousand feet B.M. per day, is utilized on some operations These Scotch mills are a source of amusing interest to the Canadian lumber jack. The engine sits on top of the boiler, and the mill is driven by a fly wheel. The logs are fed to the saw on a platform which lies on rollers. These rollers are forced to turn by a long wooden crank, and the platform is pushed forward, thus causing the log to go forward against the saw. Some mill!

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whittling at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If you druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

Paris a Seaport After the War

Scheme Is to Make the Seine River Navigable

Paris as one of the world's great seaports of the future is today more than an idle dream.

Ever since the seventeenth century the idea of a seaport Paris has been occasionally discussed by learned Frenchmen and approved as highly advisable. But it has taken the big war to develop the plan so that today it is a potent possibility. The war has demanded the absolute necessity of providing Paris with a navigable waterway direct to the sea, so that ocean-going ships might bring their cargoes into dock at the French metropolis.

The "Paris Seaport" scheme has been handed down from generation to generation, with additions and modifications on paper. Then came the great floods of 1910 when whole quarters of Paris were inundated and traffic was suspended for days. It was then definitely decided that a canal system must be built to relieve the main stream in case of new floods and the idea of widening and deepening the Seine was also considered.

Today the prefect of the Seine has issued circulars to the municipal authorities, outlining a definite and new scheme for rendering the Seine navigable for ship shipping from Paris to Rouen and proposing that a port be built at Genneviliers, outside of Paris, with easy access to the capital.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO.

"Woodlands," Middleton, N.S.

Disappointing the Doctors

While walking along the street an epileptic dropped in a fit and was quickly rushed to the hospital. Placing his coat one of the nurses found a piece of paper pinned to the lining, on which was written:

This is to inform the house surgeon that this is just a plain fit—not appendicitis. My appendix has already been removed twice."—New York Times.

The Usual Way

"My dear, I saved ten dollars today."

"Buying what?"

After the Movies Two Eyes for a Lifetime
Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes, Sore Eyes—Irritated Eyelids. Safe for Baby. Refreshes. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eye Troubles of Many Users. Try Murine for your Eyes and you will be pleased. Write for Free Book and with the same we will say
COMFORT FOR EYES. 20 CENTS PER BOTTLE
Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail.
Ins Nurse Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

Will Relieve Monotony

Moving Pictures Prove Popular on British Warships

The latest films, and good ones at that, instead of the flickery, eye-straining kind, will be shown to the British soldiers and sailors doing arduous wait for the German fleet to come out and fight. Liverpool citizens established a fund which they placed at the disposal of Admiral Beatty for any purpose he might name and the admiral wrote back:

"I can serve this intention in no better way than by indicating the work of the newly-formed Fleet Cinema Committee, organizing moving picture entertainments on each ship. The benefit to the man will be real and lasting and I know of no better means by which their minds can be temporarily withdrawn from the monotony of their surroundings and thereby become refreshed and reinvigorated to renew their work."

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

The Dutch Potato Puzzle

German Pressure on Holland Has the Desired Effect

The mystery surrounding the trouble over potatoes in Holland has been cleared up. Under the compulsion of the German government Holland agreed to supply England with so many bushels of potatoes a month.

Then the well till Germany, hearing that 12,000 tons were to be shipped to England, demanded 1000 tons at once. This was complied with. Delay ensued in the shipping of the English supplies, and once more the Dutch government gave way to German pressure, and shipped what was interfered and required, under agreement by England.

On the British ambassador declaring that the consequences would be grave if the English supplies were not made good, the people brought out the infamous scheme, knowing that Germany would still demand her share, and would look upon the delivery as an act of war, they started the agitation which ended in riots.

It is an interesting story, and shows how easily certain interests can be squeezed even in a country that has apparently tried to be scrupulously neutral like Holland. Great Britain insists upon the fulfilment of the agreement.

The Bowels Must Act Healthily—In most ailments the first care of the medical man is to see that the bowels are kept free and fully performing their functions. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded that certain ingredients in them act on the bowels solely and they are the very best medicine available to produce healthy action of the bowels. Indeed, there is no other specific so serviceable in keeping the digestive organs in healthful action.

When War Comes

Effect of the War on Strengthening Home Ties

Probably every man in the United States has thought more about his family in the last three months than he has for the five or ten years previously, I mean. It has been a great time for the quiet revaluation of family ties. And I for one have rather a revelation. I have always supposed that I was unusually loyal to my parents and my brothers and sisters.

I write to my mother regularly, and have always shipped her home every time one of the folks have been in a state. But I woke up with a start yesterday to the realization that in all these weeks when my decision has been forming I haven't thought of them at all—once. Why, I haven't thought has been of her and Peter.

It brought home to me how much more she means in my life than any other members of my family—yes, more than all of them together. I don't suppose anything in the world could have made it quite so terribly clear to me—anything except her death. That would not be all loss to me, no matter how much it costs, it only I can come back and have time in which to make her as happy as I know at this minute she deserves to be.—American Magazine.

A Kind-Hearted Irishman

Travelling through Ireland on horseback, a traveller came upon an old man who was fencing in a most barren and desolate piece of land.

"What are you fencing in that lot for, Pat?" said he. "A herd of cows would starve to death on that land."

"An' sure, your honor, wasn't I fencing it to keep the poor bastes out of it?"

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

He Won

An Irishman, passing a shop where a notice was displayed saying that everything was sold by the yard thought he would play a joke on the shopman, so he entered the shop and asked for a yard of milk. The shopman, not in the least taken aback, dipped his fingers in a bowl of milk and drew a line a yard long on the counter. Pat, not wishing to be caught in his own trap, asked the price.

"Sixpence," said the shopman.

"Al right, sorr," said Pat. "Roll it up; I'll take it."

Romance in Slav Names

Meanings Connected With Joy, Victory, and Fame

Few Canadians know there is romance in the strange-sounding Russian names brought to our notice by the war.

It is interesting, in the first place, to note how largely names signifying "hope," "victory," "fame," and "joy" figure in Russian, Polish and Slavonic nomenclature, while "glory" is capable of appearing in titles by itself. All of which evidences that spirit of fiery patriotism which burns in every Slav breast, and has caused this conflict to be regarded as a "holy war."

The Czar's name, Nicholas (which appears in his own country as Nikolaj, or Nikalo), bears the auspicious meaning of "victory of the people," being derived from the old Greek word nikon (victory).

Another beautiful Russian name is Anikta, which means literally, "without victory"; hence, "unconquered."

Few would recognize our familiar John under the poetic Ivan, with the feminines Ivanna and Ivanicca, all of which mean "grace of the Lord."

Our Elizabeth appears as Elisaveeta (oath of God), and Kate is transformed into Katarina of the musical Katinka.

Jefronissa (mirth), Jelica (light), and Jelisaveta (joy of my life) are surely a happy trio from which to christen a baby girl.

Here are just a few of the countless "glory" names: Stanisky (camp glory), Mitrofan (fire glory), Mistislav (victorious glory), Lavoslav (lion glory), Vatroslav (fiery glory) Wenceslas or Venceslav, as the true spelling is now given, Slavomir (glorious friend), Slavomir (glorious peace), and Slavojez (glorious love). Of the three beautiful feminines, Eudoxia (happy glory), Miscolav (peace glory), and Valeska, (ruling glory).

In all of these except Eudoxia, which is used in its Greek form, we shall see that "Slav" signifies "Glory"; hence the pride of the Slavonic race in their titles.

Radomir belongs to Valdemar (powerful fame), Vaclimir (ruling fame), Radoslav (famed rule), and Ulrika (noble rule).

One of the prettiest groups of Russian names is that which corresponds to our "Dorothy" set, and comprises Fedor, Feodor, Feodora, and Theodosia, all meaning "God's gift"; while Pheodora and Pheodosia denote "Divine gift." "Joy" is the meaning of the following: Radak, Radan, Radko, and Radman, and form ideal names for little Russian boys. Radmila (joyful love) and Radivoi (joyful war) supply two others, while the pretty Radinka (joyful peace) will please the girl greatly when that glad day comes!

Paul, meaning "little," has a whole host of variations, of which the best known are Pavla, Pavola, and Pavlina.

"Peter" denotes "a stone" or "rock" and supplies the basis of the name Petrograd (stone city, or, more nearly, rock fortress) which the Czar has substituted for the former St. Petersburg, a title that was really incorrect, inasmuch as Russia's capital has no connection with St. Peter, but was called after Peter the Great, the Russian emperor.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

New German Air Tricks

Number of Tactics Astound Airmen of the Allies

The Germans are gradually finding a new and daring type of aviator. Previous to the opening of the present spring the "looping the loop" was looked on as a joke by both British and French fliers. Now, as the result of experiments in the air, and a number of forced landings, they have found to be a target that have astounded the airmen of the allies.

The most startling trick to watch is a new one, whereby a pilot flying horizontally at top speed will suddenly shut off his machine clean from the air.

Those who have seen the thing done declare that it is quite a useful fighting trick, for a very fast machine, instead of making a slower one, then turn suddenly, pump a burst of machine gun bullets into the front of the machine as it sweeps before the startled gunner has time to reply.

When German airplanes appeared a few weeks ago painted like the bodies, of many colors, the impressionist correspondents jumped to the conclusion that the Germans had a boyish vanity. But when one comes to think it over there is a good deal more method in the madness than appears at first sight. Most people have met those horrible advertisements in which bright yellow and blue seem to dance over and into one another till one's eyes swim.

Why the mixture of many colors seems to be the underlying idea of the new color scheme. As the machines twist and dodge in the course of an air flight, first one glaring color and then another flashes across the British machine gunner's sights, or a plain neutral tint is succeeded by a flash of some color that absolutely hurts the eye, and so, presumably, the enemy hopes to put our men off their best shooting form.

PILES

Zam-Buk ends the pain, and stops bleeding. Try it!
All dealers, 50c. box.

Zam-Buk

Minimize The Fire Peril By Using

EDDY'S

Chemically Self-Extinguishing

"Silent 500s"

The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.

Artificial TEETH

I make Artificial Teeth without the use of a plate; I can transform a badly shaped mouth into a pretty one; I can do the best work that expert dental science has evolved, and I can do it cheaper and more satisfactory, than any body I know.

Examinations and Consultation Free.

DR. G. R. CLARKE
Rooms 1 to 9, Dom. Trust Bldg.
Regina - - - Sask.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox, Any experience has demonstrated the almost absolute efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine. Results from us, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.
THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL.
PRODUCERS VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

When buying your Piano Insist on having an
Otto Higel Piano Action

MONEY ORDERS

Pay your out of town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

LADIES WANTED TO DO plain and light sewing at home. Whole or spare time. Good pay. Work sent any distance. Charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

Science and the War

Canada Will Need to Use All Experts When Peace Comes

Addressing the Empire Club of Toronto, Prof. McLennan, head of the physics department of the University of Toronto, and member of one of the Royal Air Force inventions boards, urged similar devotion of scientific energy in Canada for war purposes. Attention was paid by the speaker to conditions after the war, when he said, the national debt would be very large. He advised that the scientists turn their attention to the development of agriculture as the surest way in which the export industry of Canada might be increased after the war industry. To do this he advocated the further development of the natural stands of Potash for fertilization found in British Columbia, and the utilization of our water power to make this possible. Prof. McLennan asked the business men and manufacturers of the city to co-operate with the Royal Canadian Institute, of which he was the president, to further the practical use of science both in the war and in the business life of the nation.

"I like this poem of yours to a brook. It fairly gurgles. You evidently wrote it by a rippling rill." "Not exactly," said the poet, "but I did write it with a fountain pen."—Psyche that accounts for it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES

2.3 THE PR

GERMANY CANNOT STARVE BRITAIN DECLARES PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE

WHEAT RESERVES STEADILY ON THE INCREASE

Britain Has Food and Ships to Last Until 1919, If Necessary, and Figures Show that Shipping Losses are Steadily Growing Smaller, and the Submarines are Doomed to Failure

A message of hope and quiet confidence in the future was recently given to the British nation in the house of commons by Premier Lloyd George. The people of the British Isles cannot be starved, despite the German submarine campaign, he declared, and the military situation grows more hopeful. The difficulties of the Allies will grow less and their troubles of Germany will increase and her power fall away.

"This is the supreme hour for patience," the Premier declared, in conclusion, "for courage, for endurance, for hope, for unity. Let us go through this hour with a temper that will enable us to destroy a great military despotism. Let us go through this hour with the old temper of our race, so that next year we shall know, and the world will know, who is reap the fruits of our valor."

The Premier said he agreed that the people of the country would all the better for being told even unpalatable truths, but they also must be told the truth, and the truth was palatable. They could not exercise reasonable judgement or come to decisions regarding facts unless both the cherry and discouraging sides were presented to them.

The Premier said he proposed to deal with the food situation and submarines, because special efforts were being made to create an impression not justified in the least by the facts. Earlier in the year he had called attention to the very anxious condition of the food supply. Since then, owing largely to the energetic efforts of Baron Devonport, the new food controller, and organization by the shipping controller, the situation had improved considerably.

This time last year the wheat in this country amounted to 6,480,000 quarters and there were 8,500,000. The stock of both oats and barley, the Premier added, also was higher. There has been a considerable saving in bread consumption and, owing to closer milling and food economy, there has been in addition to the wheat stock of 70,000,000 quarters per week.

He still urged economy in view of the general wheat position. The more the country economized, the less it would have to draw from the reservoirs of the United States and Canada, from which Italy and France also have to draw. There had been an increase also in the reserve of sugar.

The necessary labor for the harvest was forthcoming and, he was sorry, there will be 8,000 tractors. The Premier added: "With reasonable economy there is no chance of starving out the people of these islands."

Dealing with the shipping situation, the Premier said that the Germans had been busy circulating figures regarding the destruction of shipping. They were doing this in Germany to cheer up their own people, and were circulating a set of figures throughout Germany and Austria, on the authority of the German admiralty, with the object of creating the impression that England could not last much longer.

The unrestricted submarine campaign began in February, and by April, the Premier said, England had lost 560,000 tons of shipping in one month. The German official figures he added, claimed that England was losing between 450,000 and 500,000 monthly, after allowing for new construction. The figures of 560,000 tons for April was gross. In June the losses had fallen to 320,000 tons gross.

This announcement was cheered loudly.

In addition, the Premier said, he had taken steps for quickening shipbuilding and had ordered a good many ships abroad. In 1915 the new tonnage built was 688,000 tons. In 1916 it was 1,433,000 tons. For the first six months of this year it was 880,000 tons. The tonnage acquired during the last six months of the year, the Premier added, would be 1,430,000 of which 1,000,000 was being built in Great Britain. The total for the year would be 1,900,000 tons.

The Premier declared that the net shipping losses were far from being what the Germans claimed. They were 350,000 tons monthly, and if the present improvement was maintained the net loss for July and August will be 175,000 tons each.

The figures showed that the admiralty was meeting with considerable success in combating the submarines. The shipping controller had organized shipping by means of better loading and discharging of ships more quickly, and by taking ships off longer voyages, so that, although the tonnage was diminished, they were carrying more tons. This was in addition to the large naval construction.

Premier Lloyd George said he believed the losses would grow smaller. He was sure construction would increase if more ships were still needed. If the United States put forward her full capacity, as he had no doubt she was preparing to do in her own thorough way, there would be sufficient tonnage not only for the whole of 1918, but, if necessary, for 1919.

"I do not think," the Premier said, "the time has come for a full review of the whole situation, but the more facts are well known to the house and the country, I had anticipated this year a great converging movement against our foe. Russia was equipped for that part as she never before had been equipped. I venture to say that the nippers were beginning to grip, but to be quite frank, one claw of the nippers is out of repair for the moment, and therefore we have not got that same converging pressure we had anticipated.

"But things are mending. The situation in Russia is very difficult one, and I should be sorry to say anything which would make it more difficult, because it is quite obvious you cannot even state facts without embarrassing those who are trying to restore the situation in that country. But while they are doing it bravely, with great thoroughness, the think with great thoroughness, the brunt of the fighting must fall upon other countries. And considering all the difficulties which they are confronted our armies have won very conspicuous successes.

"It is difficult even to dwell upon the difference which the temporary collapse of the Russian military power has made in the task with which our soldiers are confronted."

Mr. Lloyd George said that British divisions on the western fighting and temporarily are exhausted pass behind the lines until they are reformed, but that since the Russian divisions in the same condition go to Russia and hold a front which does not impose severe military obligation, while fresh divisions from Russia come to the western front. That increased the number of Germans on the western front.

Under those conditions, what had been achieved was one of the most brilliant episodes in the history of the British army.

"The best Germany can do now," Mr. Lloyd George continued, "when what practically was the most powerful opponent at the beginning of the war is paralyzed by internal difficulties, is to hold on until such time the attacks of the British and French. And she is not quite doing it. On the contrary, in this year she has been beaten in several great battles with severe losses, and with hundreds of her guns captured which is not a bad test of winning or losing a battle."

With Russia recovered and America really in, with those two powers on which we saw a specimen yesterday and which are a symbol of America, coming into this world struggle with a virile swing—those are the things that will end their allies will have to think about."

A Record Breaker

Russ Watchmakers Win Unique Rights in Recent Strike

The watch repairers of Petrograd have won a strike which is record breaking in its demands.

Every watch repairer who received 200 roubles a month has been raised to 300. Those who received over 200 have had an increase of 50 per cent. These increases are retroactive and go back to January 1, 1917. Every watch repairer in Petrograd, therefore, has received, in cash recently, at least 600 roubles.

Every watch repairer from hence forth will receive a month's vacation on full pay. Every year his annual wages will be increased by the size of a month's pay. When he is sick he will receive full wages for three months with a bonus. In the war he will receive a month's wages and also a bonus of one month's wages for each year he has worked with the firm.

If the jeweler who employs him decides to go out of business he must pay each watch maker a year's wages.

The workmen will have a board through which they will make all contracts with their employers. Any workman who is elected to this board will receive full wages from his employer, without being called upon to do any work.

The last clause is that, in case of strike, the employers must pay the full wages of the strikers for at least six weeks. Beyond that time the workmen can strike without pay.

Frightened the Irishman

The Climate Was Too Uncertain to Be Safe for Pat

In certain parts of the West Indies the negroes speak English with a broad brogue. They are probably descended from the slaves of the Irish adventurers who accompanied the Spanish armada.

A man from Dublin, upon arriving at a West Indian port, was accosted by a burly negro with the salute, with "Th' top iv th' mornin' to ye, sir! would ye be after wantin' to buy a few bunches of bananas?"

The Irishman stared at him in amazement.

"An' how long have ye been here?" he finally asked.

"Goin' on three months, yer honor," said the negro, thinking of the time since he had left his inland home.

"Three months, is it? Only three months an' as black as that? Faith, I'll not land!"—From London Tit-Bits.

Vacant lot, back yard and school gardens have produced $350,000,000 worth of vegetables this summer in the United States. In Canada, by the same proportion, the increased production of vegetables in cities and towns amounts, to about $28,000,000.

Not Worrying

General Petain has time to raise vegetables near the French general headquarters. His confidence that no Boche will raid his garden is a bit reassuring in the dearth of other enthusiasms.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Shrapnel Safe Until Fused

Bullets are Projected Forward and Scattered, Case Falls to Ground

A short time ago a man was haled to the police court for having under his arm a package containing shrapnel incorrectly referred to as a shrapnel shell. It is safe to assume that had passers-by known the contents of the package, at least one side of the street would have been unmanned while had the package dropped to the sidewalk a wild panic might readily have ensued. As a matter of fact, the package the man carried was as safe as a box of candy, for shrapnel without a fuse is harmless and the fuse is fitted to the shrapnel only on the battlefield, says a writer in Popular Mechanics.

The dictionary defines shrapnel as "a shell filled with bullets and having a bursting charge to explode it at a time in its flight." This definition is credited to a British officer, but, while accurate, is somewhat misleading.

So much for what shrapnel is, but what shrapnel does is clouded by even more general misunderstanding. Consulting the dictionary again, we find that the shrapnel carries a bursting charge to explode it, and the general belief is that this charge, carried in the powder pocket in the base of the casing, shatters the steel shell and scatters the charge of shrapnel bullets.

On firing a gun loaded with shrapnel, the cartridge case is left behind just as the shell when discharging an ordinary shot-gun. The complete shell, with its fuse fire, etc., is projected at a high rate of velocity revolving rapidly in its flight, and does not burst until such instant as the flash from the fuse reaches the powder pocket. When ignition of the powder charge occurs the diaphragm, separating the powder pocket from the section containing the shrapnel balls, is driven forward. This strips the fuse body from the end of the shell casing, while the forward travel of the casing is retarded seriously, if not arrested or reversed.

The leaving from the casing, the diaphragm plows through the mass of shrapnel balls and scatters them in all directions, the cohesion which bound them together having been melted by the heat of the explosion of the powder charge, leaving only the collection of shrapnel and partly melted rosin from the shrapnel filling.

The blast of the gases formed by the explosion of the powder charge with which, from the open end of the casing scatters the shrapnel still further and imparts to the balls a velocity which makes them very destructive within a radius of about 60 yards from where the shrapnel "burst." Part of the gases generated in the powder pocket are apt to escape through the powder tube, and this strips the fuse cap from its body, or, if the fuse body is stripped from the shell casing before this takes place, the fuse body is pulled from the end of the powder tube. After the break of a shrapnel, the head of the projectile continues its advance, with a certain accelerated speed, followed by the diaphragm powder tube, etc., and the spread of scattering shrapnel. The casing, having lost much of its momentum, drops to the ground.

Should the force of the explosion in the powder pocket not be sufficient to strip the threaded connection between the fuse body and the shell casing, the steel shell would explode, but only in such a case. To retain the effectiveness of the shrapnel, the fracture would be limited to a section near the mouth of the casing, where the walls are comparatively thin, and the shrapnel would be scattered from the remainder of the shell casing intact. The shattering of the steel casing takes place only when a shrapnel fails to break prematurely. It is not what a shrapnel does ordinarily, but what it may do in the case of an emergency.

German Pleas

German Moral Laws Have a Most Curious Intellectual Kink

The New York Evening Post thus comments upon the kaiser's message to President Wilson bearing date of August 10, 1914, which has been made public by Mr. Gerard:

"In law it has always been denied a defendant to plead both an alibi and a confession and avoidance. It is now done with the kaiser's message to the president. You couldn't both plead that you were attacked on a cakewalk the night Jones's coop was robbed, and at the same time that the coop had already been completed by the time you got to it. The kaiser's note is an impudent forgeried from the slaves of the Irish adventurers who accompanied the Spanish armada.

"Law from Dublin, upon arriving at a West Indian port, was accosted by a burly negro with the salute, with "Th' top iv th' mornin' to ye, sir! would ye be after wantin' to buy a few bunches of bananas?

"An' how long have ye been here?" he finally asked.

"Goin' on three months, yer honor," said the negro, thinking of the time since he had left his inland home.

"Three months, is it? Only three months an' as black as that? Faith, I'll not land!"—From London Tit-Bits.

Vacant lot, back yard and school gardens have produced $350,000,000 worth of vegetables this summer in the United States. In Canada, by the same proportion, the increased production of vegetables in cities and towns amounts, to about $28,000,000.

Not Worrying

General Petain has time to raise vegetables near the French general headquarters. His confidence that no Boche will raid his garden is a bit reassuring in the dearth of other enthusiasms.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Quite Natural

Vera Vampire—"The volcano acted up something awful last night."

Bessie Brimstone—"Can you blame it? We threw a food speculator down the crater."—Cartoons Magazine.

German Espionage

The United States Swarming With German Spies

"There are 100,000 German spies on United States soil," said Mr. Overman, on the floor of the senate, the other day, in urging the passage of the espionage bill. He would have proved his point just as well if he had said there were half a dozen really clever spies in the country.

It may do us no harm, one writer points out, if there are 100,000 spies in our midst, but one wireless plant concealed in the heart of the Catskills or in that most obscure place of all, the roof of a city building, would do harm enough.

There are two kinds of German spies who may be called "military" and "psychological." For example, Germany had spies all over Ireland before the war. They told Prince Lichnowsky, the German ambassador to London, that Ireland would rise in revolution the moment England declared war. So the prince told the kaiser that he could count on Ireland being unable to take a large part in a general war, torn as she would be by internal dissension.

Lichnowsky had a waiter and a governess working in county Cork. This waiter was a "psychological" spy. He

THE OUTING HAT MANIFESTS INTERESTING VARIETY

RELIEF from the humidity of August days brings with it a stronger conviction that one is no longer smartly dressed for sports and outing in the light straw or fiber hat which has done service through the hot months. For in the fall every one's fancy turns rather seriously to thought of hats, the subject under consideration being weightier than that of the foregoing season. A safe choice for the carefully dressed woman to make at this time is a hat in some variation of the sailor shape developed in soft felt or velour.

Very smart is the dark blue velour sailor with a fairly broad brim turning down abruptly at the edge. It has a plain white tailored band and a white silk lining. The turned-down brim, which gives the hat a very piquant lamp shade effect, is particularly becoming when worn perfectly straight on the head well down over the eyebrows.

The soft crown combined with the stiff rolling brim is a noticeable feature of the new fall outing hats. This one, in old gold velour with a white ribbon band tied thru a covered ring, is very fetching.

The stiff, strictly tailored shape in bottle green velour is very good style. With a small open mesh veil it is excellent style worn with a dark green walking costume finished with a white collar. A tailored band of grosgrain champagne-colored ribbon adds a distinctive touch of color. The severe lines of this hat will appeal particularly to the woman who prides herself on having a strictly "tailor made" personality.

As long as the outing hat bears some relation in shape to the sailor, it matters not whether the lines be stright or rolling. This feature has admitted of a remarkable degree of leniency in the matter of crown heights and brim widths. This particular outing hat in dahlia purple with a white band is an exponent of the high crown, closely rolling brim type. It fits well to the contour of the head, and the slight flare away from the front makes it equally becoming viewed from either side.

The popularity which the scoop shape has enjoyed during the last season, particularly among the younger set, seems destined to be revived in the fall and winter models. The model illustrated is developed in soft leaf brown felt with a yellow band. Shape and tones are found becoming to youthful contours and coloring when worn with a dark street dress relieved by a broad white collar.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Advertising under the head of Wanted, Lost Found, Help Wanted, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each time afterward. Count 6 words to the line. Minimum charge 25c All For Sale, Stray and Estray Ads. same rate per line. Minimum charge 50c for 1st and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

All ads in this column must be accompained by cash

Wanted

FARMS WANTED—We want listing of farms around Morrin and Munson. We have many enquiries. L. C. Jackson & Co. 25

—Wanted Baled Hay. We will buy from one to two thousand tons and pay highest prices. L. C. Jackson & Co., 30tf

For Sale

PIGS FOR SALE—A number of Pigs, about 8 weeks old for sale at $10 a pair. Apply to H. E. Carr, Munson, Alta., N. W. 34-30-19. 31-3-p

STOCK FARM For Rent—Might furnish some cattle on shares to right parties. See me at once. G. C. Duncan, Munson, Alta.

Strayed

STRAYED—Three well bred Clyde mares, 1 gelding, 1 cayuse, all bays, branded [illegible] on right jaw. One mare with large front fetlock. $10 reward for recovery. C. W. Forbes, Morrin. 31-32-p

ICE CREAM
FOR SALE
— at —
Delmonico Cafe

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM LAND
MACKAY & THOMPSON'S
FARM MORTGAGE
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
CONTRACTS, FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES BOUGHT

We Print
Butter Wrappers
At the Following prices:

100	$1.25
250	2.25
500	3.25
1000	4.50

Send in your orders
The MUNSON MAIL

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—44388.

MORRIN NEWS ITEMS

Interesting Budget of Personals from Mail's Correspondent

Don't forget the Box Social and Dance on Oct. 19th.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyer of Chinook are visiting their daughter Mrs. W. Stickney at present

Miss Evelyn Knoll arrived home on Friday last.

Mrs. Skeloine was a visitor in Calgary, Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. R. K. Stickney and Mrs. G. L. Stickney left on Tuesday to visit relatives in Kelowna, B. C.

Mrs. R. J. Brown and son Harry left on Friday last for a visit with relatives in Ont,

T. Brown left for his home in Winton, Ont. on Friday last.

Pte. C. E. McDonald arrived home on Saturday last. We are glad to see him back again looking so well after his encounter with Fritz.

J. Reid was a visitor in Calgary last week.

Miss Smith left for her home in Strathmore on Friday last.

Mr. McTavish of Edmonton arrived on Saturday to take charge of the Morrin School.

Pat Lynch of Trochu was a visitor in town this week.

H. B. Stickney and J. Emey are expecting new gasoline plowing outfits this week.

DIED—On Oct. 5, 1917, Harold Adams, son of Mrs. A. Adams.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

We all want to know, and wish we did know. But Mr. A. J. E. Fish does know, and here is how he works it out:

The word Kaiser has 6 letters. Begin with the letter K; it is the eleventh in the alphabet; put the 11 before the 6—116; so with the other letters; thus KAISER:

116
16
96
196
56
186

666

Now, then, says Mr. Fish, read the thirteenth chapter of Revelations, the 4th, 5th and 18th verses, and you will be startled to find the exact date of the ending of the war.

TWO MEN

THE OPTIMIST

One rode days long on the sulky plow,
When the prairie winds blew cold,
He saw by the roots of the rosie bush,
The gleam of the prairie gold.

THE PESSIMIST

One saw but the rose and badger bush,
And the weeds so tall and strong;
Found the days too hot and days to cold
As he grumbling passed along.

—LOCAL.

MARKET REPORT

Wheat

No 1 Nor	$2.02
No 2 "	1.99
No 3 "	1.96
No 4 "	1.90
No 5 "	1.70
No 6 "	1.60
Feed	
No. 2 feed	

Oats—

No 2 C W	.54
Extra No 1 Feed	.51
No 1 Feed	.48

Flax—

No 1 C N W	2.83
No 2 C W	2.80
No 3 C W	2.58

Barley—

No 3	1.00
No 4	.95
Feed	.85

Produce—

Butter, No. 1	.45
Eggs, strictly fresh	.45
Potatoes, per bu	1.50

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Drawing Books
Scribblers
Pencils
Rubbers
Pen Points and
Pen Holders

Munson Mail Office

SUBSCRIBE FOR "THE MAIL"

FIRST AND PARAMOUNT
ABSOLUTE SECURITY TO POLICYHOLDERS

"Some fine day, Bill

I'll put on some life insurance and when I do I'll take it with you."

In these words last summer a young man declined to apply for an Imperial Life policy to protect his widowed mother against the contingency of his death.

Four weeks later he and a friend were drowned while bathing.

Supposing *you* should die suddenly—what would happen to your dependents? Would they be destined to a life of hardship? It is for you to say.

You can prevent it by means of an Imperial Home Protection policy. Let us tell you more about it? A postal will bring the information.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE
Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
G. C. DUNCAN, Agent, MUNSON, ALTA.

The Imperial maintains for policyholders' protection stronger reserves than those of any other Canadian company.

COPYRIGHT

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS
IN THE "MAIL"—IT PAYS

CANADA

Military Service Act, 1917

Explanatory Announcement by the Minister of Justice

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT has received the assent of the Governor-General and is now part of the law of the land. It will be enforced accordingly, and the patriotism and good sense of the people can be relied upon to support it. Resistance to its enforcement, however by word or act must and will be repressed, as resistance to any other law in force must be.

Reinforcements under the Military Service Act immediately required

It is the intention of the Government immediately to exercise the power which the Act confers and to call out men for military service in order to provide reinforcements for the Canadian forces. This is necessary since the military authorities report that the reserves available or in sight for reinforcement will shortly be exhausted unless this step be taken.

First call limited to men between 20 and 34 who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 6, 1917

The present call will be limited to men not in the schedule of exceptions who were unmarried or widowers without children on 6th July, 1917, are at least twenty years of age, and were born on or since January 1st, 1883. Of this Class all those will be entitled to conditional exemption whose services in their present occupations, agricultural, industrial or other, are essential in the national interest, and whose business or domestic reponsibilities are such that serious hardship would ensue if their services be required. Conscientious scruples based upon a prohibition of combatant service by the articles of faith of the religious denomination to which men belong will also be respected. The men first required to serve will consequently be those who can be called upon with the least disturbance of the economic and social life of the country.

Civil Tribunals to deal with exemptions

Questions of exemption will be determined, not by the military authorities or by the Government, but by civil tribunals composed of representative men who are familiar with local conditions in the communities in which they serve, who will generally have personal knowledge of the economic and family reasons which those whose cases come before them have had for not volunteering their services and who will be able sympathetically to estimate the weight and importance of such reasons. Provincial Appellate Tribunals constituted from the existing judiciary of the respective provinces will be provided to correct mistakes made by Local Tribunals, and a Central Appeal Tribunal for the whole of Canada, selected from among the present Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, will be constituted in order that identical principles may be applied throughout the country. In this way every man may rest assured of the fair and full consideration of his circumstances and the national requirements both civil and military.

Proclamation will announce the day

A proclamation will issue calling out the bachelors and widowers referred to and fixing a day on or before which every man must report for service to the military authorities unless he has before that day made an application for exemption.

How to apply for exemption

Applications for exemption may be made by written notice on forms which will be available at every post office, and will be transmitted free of postage. They will not, however, be required to be made in this way, but may be presented by the applicants in person to the exemption tribunals. The cases of those who have given written notice in advance will take precedence, and appearance in person will therefore be likely to involve considerably more inconvenience and delay to the men concerned, so that it is recommended that advantage be generally taken of the facilities for written application.

Ottawa, September 11, 1917.

Exemption Tribunals in all parts of Canada

The local exemption tribunals will be constituted with the least delay possible, consistent with the selection of representative individuals to compose them, and the instruction of the members in their duties. There will be more than one thousand of such tribunals throughout Canada, each consisting of two members, one of whom will be nominated by a Joint Committee of Parliament, and the other by one of the Judges of the existing Courts. Every effort will be made by the wide distribution of tribunals, and by provision where necessary for their sitting in more than one place, to minimise the inconvenience to which men will be put in obtaining the disposition of their cases.

A Registrar will be appointed in each Province, who will be named in the proclamation and to whom enquiries may be addressed. Each Provincial Registrar will transmit to the appropriate tribunal the applications for exemption which have been submitted in advance of the sittings, and men who have sent these in will not be required to attend the tribunals until notified to do so. Other applicants should attend personally on the tribunal without notice.

How to report for service

Men who do not desire to claim exemption will report to the military authorities for service either by mail or in person at any time after the issue of the proclamation. Forms of report by mail will be found in all post offices, and, like applications for exemption, will be transmitted free of postage.

Early report advantageous

No man who reports for service will, although he may be medically examined and passed as fit, be required to go into camp or join a battalion until after a day fixed by the proclamation sufficiently late to permit of the disposition by the local tribunals of most, if not all, of the applications for exemption which may come before them. Thus no advantage will be gained by delaying or disadvantage incurred by prompt report for service on the part of those who do not intend to apply for exemption.

Facilities for immediate medical examination

Immediately upon the issue of the proclamation, medical boards will sit at every mobilisation centre for the examination of men who report for service or who, subject to their right within the time limited to apply for exemption, desire to have their physical fitness determined in order to allay any doubt as to their physical condition, or to know definitely and in advance whether there is a possibility of their services being required. Certificates of physical unfitness issued by these Medical Boards will be accepted without any further investigation by exemption tribunals when they sit. Men found physically fit who have not reported for service may nevertheless apply for exemption on any of the prescribed grounds, including even their physical condition if dissatisfied with the Medical Board's conclusion.

Notice to join the colors

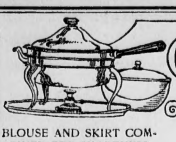
As reinforcements are required, notice to report to the nearest mobilisation centre will be given from time to time to the men found liable and passed as fit for service. Disobedience of such notice will render the offender liable to punishment, but punishment for failure to report for military service, or to report subsequently for duty when called upon, will be imposed ordinarily by the civil magistrates; offenders, however, will remain liable for the performance of their military duties notwithstanding any civil punishment which may be imposed and will be liable to military punishment in cases in which civil proceedings are not taken.

Watch for the Proclamation

Notice of the day appointed for the making of a claim for exemption or for report for military service will be published as widely as possible, but, as no personal notice can be given until the individuals called out have so reported themselves or claimed exemption, men possibly concerned are warned to inform themselves with regard to the day fixed, since neglect may involve the loss by them of important privileges and rights.

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,
Minister of Justice.

130



OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

BLOUSE AND SKIRT COMBINED FOR SMARTNESS

YOU can't deny it, if you pretend to be anything of an authority upon fashions, that the separate skirt is receiving more attention now than it has enjoyed for some time, and that it is doomed for great favor for some time to come. Sports styles are principally responsible for this vogue, and to the girl who looks smart in blouse and skirt combination, it is a welcome one. Her stouter sisters had better, however, stick to the long lines of chemise frocks, or adopt the bauble slip-on blouse, if any.

Here is a delightful skirt and blouse which combine well, but which may be used separately. The skirt is a suitable model for linen or one of the heavy new sports silks, the pleated panels at the sides being particularly modish. If this model appeals to you, search thru some fashion book for a pattern calling for a rather deep yoke and a set-on skirt with pleats over the hips. Then proceed to split this yoke or add to it until you get the effect shown here. Cut it out of oil muslin until you get it to set properly. The pieces under the slits at the sides will have to be set in separately. They can be allowed to extend down under the pleated portion to make real pockets where the applied flaps indicate them. The rest of the skirt is simple, just a plain straight model set on to this fitted yoke at the hip line. The skirt should open in the center front where the large buttoned tabs suppose an opening.

The blouse is a slip-on style, for the loose neck is really large enough to slip over the head, if the hair is not arranged too elaborately. Five little pin tucks in the center front converge to the neck to meet the lay-down collar and a tiny inset vat tie of black moire ribbon. Sleeves are set in with beading, or hemstitching could be substituted. The cuffs are attached to the sleeve in the same way. The trimming on collar and cuffs is a folded edge made of bias folded bands of the material. A soft collar of handkerchief linen is very stunning made up in the style, with collar and cuffs of white and the edging of the color.

THE RISE OF THE SLEEVELESS SWEATER

SOME time ago the sleeveless sweater was made solely for golf enthusiasts. Today any number of the sweaters without sleeves can be found in the possession of persons who never wield a golf stick and who don't know what a golf ball looks like. These persons have taken kindly to the particular garment because it can be worn comfortably beneath the suit coat without adding bulk to the figure. Of course, for such purposes the long sash is omitted, since its presence would only defeat the original intention of the jacket. Ice skaters, tennis champions, in name or in fancy, have also accepted the sleeveless sweater as their own.

The example shown is of Copenhagen blue and is made to slip over the head in the latest approved fashion, a crocheted tape being provided to draw up the slight opening in front. The square collar and the sash do much to relieve the severe plainness of the skeleton jacket.

The hat crocheted to match the jacket must not be overlooked. It is trimmed with three thick strands of white wool braided to form a band around the crown and tied in a bow at the side.

PROTECTING LINEN COVERS

WHEN water, or hair tonic, or any of half a dozen liquid toilet preparations happens to be spilled or splashed on one's pretty embroidered linen washstand or dresser cover, it is not, as a rule, the actual contact with that liquid that is apt to spell disaster to the dainty fabric, so much as the stain caused by the contact of that moisture with the varnished surface on which the linen rests. Tinctures of benzoin or myrrh, toilet waters, spirits of camphor, plain pure alcohol—any preparation, in short, having in it a noticeable proportion of alcohol as basis, will dissolve the aforesaid varnish almost on the instant, by one operation staining the linen that which it has soaked and spoiling the polished surface beneath.

In old days, housekeepers of the notable sort would conceal layers of newspaper under their stiffly starched bureau and washstand scarves, where the tops of those pieces of furniture did not boast slabs of white marble. This especially on the cold-fashioned washstand, for splashed soapsuds, even plain water allowed to stand, would result in blemishing the paint or varnish beneath. But paper lets fluids penetrate too quickly. A far better protection is that afforded by a piece of white waterproofed fabric, the best variety of which is the rubber sheeting, covered on both sides with woven cotton. It is true economy to select it, as it is impervious and odorless. Next best would be a sheet of oiled silk, but this would lend a strip of plain cambric under it, lest it adhere to the varnish if any warm thing be set on it by accident.

FASHIONGRAMS

THE collarless blouse is a strong feature of the moment. The neck lines are emphasized by bead trimming, hemstitching or embroidery.

There is a great tendency to use two bells on one skirt. A smart separate skirt of black panama had two narrow patent leather belts, one placed at the natural waist line and another encircling the hips.

A fetching afternoon frock, at a recent tea, was made of bright yellow voile. White marabou trimmed the frock, which had the apron idea brought out in white organdie.

HANDY KITCHEN BAGS

FOOD-CHOPPER BAG

TO KEEP the food-chopper from getting dusty or parts lost, make a bag from heavy crash or denim 12 inches wide by 18 inches long. Finish with hem and draw string at top. After washing chopper, dry and put all the parts into bag. Also include a thin strip of wood 2 inches wide by 4 inches long to lay under chopper to keep the table from being marred when the clamp is screwed down.

HANDY TOOL BAG

Take two pieces of heavy canvas or double denim or crash 15x11 inches, rounded at lower corners. Sew together and bind around the top with a strip of material. For the handle, take an 18-inch rope, covered with denim or several thicknesses of denim sewed together. Sew ends to sides of bag. Fit out bag with a large hammer, small hammer, screw driver, one or two wrenches, wire cutter and an assortment of nails and screws, also a small tin box of different sizes of tacks. Repairs can easily be done on short notice when everything is kept together and ready to carry off to any part of the house. Hang in pantry or closet, when not in use.

MONEY CASE

An inconspicuous receptacle for money to be used around the home and tucked away at any time is made in envelope style of crash or canvas. Take material double or line with different color. Bind with tape or same material and fasten with a press button. When soiled, this can be laundered.

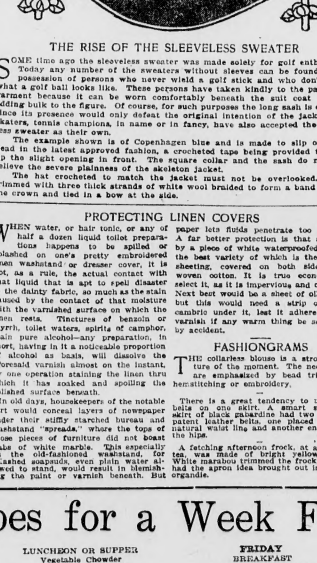
A "RICH-MAN-POOR-MAN" BUTTON-UP SLIP

IF BABY is wise enough to count the buttons on his or her new button-up slip-over a boy could wear it too—he or she will find that it comes out to a third. Mother must be the thief, and she must have stolen the design from the sketch. No one will convict her for this theft, for the design is too pretty to help, and the mother who will not clip it for further use is to be pitied for her lack of taste.

Make the slip of linen, mother, not too heavy a weight. If you want it extra smart, use contrasting linen for the set-in kimono sleeves, or for the button-up front and back sections of the body portion. You could make it of brown and linen, or dark and light blue.

The right side doesn't unbutton at all, but the left does and keeps on unbuttoning right up to the shoulder seam under the lay-down collar, so the slip can be put on over the head.

Use a fine feather or cut stitching around the edge of the body where it joins the skirt will add to the appearance of the slip. The buttons should be pearl, sewn on with colored thread to make them more conspicuous as trimming.



THE CHINESE INFLUENCE

THERE is much talk about the influence of China over fashions of this season. Costly wraps are built on the liner of the mandarin. Magnificent gowns are embroidered in Chinese designs that carry out the colors associated with the Chinese. In the millinery field the influence is very strong, and as an example you have this hat of tan-colored Milan straw. Its crown is formed of Chinese red satin oddly embroidered in black wool representing Chinese hieroglyphics. The ornament at the front of the hat is the most unique feature of all. It makes one think that a piece of brica-brac has been snatched from a favorite collection of curios to carry out the important idea. The truth is that the ornament is made of enamel and bears the form of a Chinaman painted in rich colors. The red satin is repeated in the lining of the brim.

NEW-OLD KNICKKNACKS

NOW what would fickle femininity do without knickknacks? The newest of them are more fascinating than ever, too. Well, the newest decorative scheme in this form of novelty is little oriental men and Egyptian adaptations of all sorts. The dearest little sweetmeat glass had a border of wee Chinamen cavorting around its entire circumference. Robin's-egg blue and celestial yellow they were, and such charmingly grotesque little things, too. Then there is a toilet water bottle in that "squared" old-fashioned shape dear to our grannies' hearts, and it is corresponding on quaint garden flowers for its decoration, went all the way to Egypt to acquire a decorative scheme of an ancient prayer rug. Just imagine old New England flowers combined with the artistic productions of ancient Egypt. Well, the decorative scope of painted glass is virtually unlimited.

And, of course, you have heard all about those charmingly hardware-wood bonbon and tassels. They are for putting them on hats, gowns, negligees, everything; but the queerest of all places to put them is on the lovely silk bedcade novelties. These, you know, are exquisite suggestions of the Louis period, and to think of garnishing them with oriental barbarity. Well, it's "being done," as the saying goes, and that's all there is to it. You see, when a thing's "being done," well the majority of us just fall in line and do it, too. Anyhow, gold antlers and French prints threatened to become monotonous—reason enough for the introduction of the unclothed elements. By way of illustration, there is a lovely candy box of old blue silk brocade, and dangling from the center of the lid is an old rose tassel caught here and there with huge beads of more or less crude construction, and as far as any definite color note is concerned, are best labeled nondescript. There is something daring and "risque" about the wholly unusual combination that arouses curiosity. Really, the idea is startlingly different.

WHEN BABY TAKES HIS BATH

WHILE lots of babies love to splash in the bathtub, there are just as many who fancy the water like the proverbial trump. They may be coaxed by various kinds of water toys which will make them forget the trouble of being washed. You can buy the little water animals of light floating substance in the shape of birds and fish and turtles, etc., sometimes they come all ready in a little embroidered bag.

Lacking these luxuries for a bath, baby can sometimes be pacified by a piece of bright cloth molded in the shape of a doll. A piece of white floating soap can have a small stick with a paper ring or salt attach in its surface to attract the rebel bather. A large Turkish washrag can be tied up with a bright string into a rag doll for the tub time and will keep the youngster pleasantly busy.

Recipes for a Week From an Expert in Cookery

By Mrs. Anna B. Scott

Cooking Expert and Food Economist, Philadelphia

FOR Thursday there is a special dinner menu, rather elaborate; but many persons entertain on that day and as many requests come each year for something special for this time I am giving this menu. One can take the entire menu or only the main dish or the salad or dessert. The crown roast can be decorated with red, white and blue paper frills. The small potatoes, which are placed around the meat, represent Saxon balls and the peas buttons. The table decoration and place cards are a matter of choice. The centerpiece can be red carnations, or a small Jerusalem cherry tree makes a nice centerpiece. The place card can be in the shape of a hatchet. The favor can be a small basket or box of clear candy charms, but there are all kinds of favors, which one can make or buy and are quite reasonable in price and in keeping with the day. Small bags add to the occasion, either on sideboard or on the table.

All recipes are for a family of four, two adults and two children.

All spoon measurement are rounding unless otherwise stated (two level spoonfuls equal one rounding).

MONDAY

BREAKFAST

Orange Juice
Boiled Whole Wheat Cereal
Broiled Ham
Buckwheat Cakes
Syrup or Hominy
Coffee or Cocoa

LUNCHEON OR SUPPER

Savory Rice flavored with Meat
Lettuce
Apple Rolly-Poly with Lemon Sauce
Tea or Cocoa

DINNER

Cream of Celery Soup
Veal Croquettes with Green Peas
Creamed Celery
Creamed Turnips
Lettuce Salad
Spanish Cream Coffee

TUESDAY

BREAKFAST

Steamed Prunes
Cereal of Choice
Shirred Eggs in Tomato Sauce
Crisp Roll or Toast
Fruit Butter or Marmalade
Coffee or Cocoa

LUNCHEON OR SUPPER

Vegetable Chowder
Whole Wheat Bread
Fruit Salad
Cream Cheese and Crackers
Tea or Cocoa

DINNER

Clear Soup
Braised Short Ribs with Vegetables
Lettuce or Relish
Cheese Cake Pie
Coffee

WEDNESDAY

BREAKFAST

Oranges or Stewed Fruit
Boiled Cereal
Crisp Bacon on Toast
Cornmeal Muffins
Orange Marmalade
Coffee or Cocoa

LUNCHEON OR SUPPER

Baked Ham with Spiced Tomato Sauce
Baked Potatoes
Apple Sauce Cake
Tea or Cocoa

DINNER

Barley Soup
Stuffed Roast Chicken, Brown Gravy
Rice Balls
String Beans
Lettuce Salad
Grape Juice Gelatin
Coffee

THURSDAY

BREAKFAST

Grapefruit
Barley Cereal
Fresh Sausage
Hot Cakes and Syrup
Coffee or Cocoa

LUNCHEON OR SUPPER

Minced Creamed Chicken in Bread Cases
Potato Salad with Pimento
Warm English Biscuit
Currant Jelly
Jellied Custard Cherries
Chocolate Cake
Tea or Cocoa

DINNER

Tomato Soup.
Celery
Crown Roast of Lamb with
Small New Potatoes and Green Peas
Gravy Flavored with Mint
Pineapple and Cherry Salad
Cream Cheese Balls Dusted with Paprika
Frozen Cherries
Small Cakes
Coffee

FRIDAY

BREAKFAST

Oranges or Stewed Fruit
Cereal of Choice
Boiled or Poached Eggs
Tomato or Crisp Rolls
Marmalade
Coffee or Cocoa

LUNCHEON OR SUPPER

Clam Soup
Rice Fritters
Cranberry and Apple Sauce
Sugar Cookies
Tea or Cocoa

DINNER

Boiled Baby-Cod with Parsley Sauce
Celery
Mashed Potatoes
Stewed Tomatoes
Cabbage Salad
Raisin and Cranberry Pie
Coffee

SATURDAY

BREAKFAST

Stewed Raisins
Cereal
Creamed Dried Beef on Toast
Whole Wheat Gems
Jelly or Fruit Butter
Coffee or Cocoa

LUNCHEON

Fish Salad made from left-over Fish
Relish
Boiled Rice with Maple Sugar
Tea or Cocoa

DINNER

Cream of Vegetable Soup
(Made from left-over Vegetables)
Pan Broiled Steak with Fried Bananas
Creamed Potatoes
Lettuce Salad
Steamed Cabinet Pudding
Lemon Sauce
Coffee

SUNDAY

BREAKFAST

Grapefruit
Cereal of Choice
Waffles and Honey
Coffee or Cocoa

DINNER

Chicken Broth
Celery
Chicken en Casserole
Boiled Hominy
String Beans
Lettuce with Russian Dressing
Fresh Apricots
Coffee

SUPPER

Two or three kinds of Sandwiches
Cocoanut Layer Cake
Fresh or Canned Fruit
Tea or Cocoa

Apple Rolly-Poly, Lemon Sauce

Materials—One quart of chopped apples, ½ cup brown sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 2 cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons shortening, 1 tablespoon melted butter, milk.

Utensils—Mixing bowl, flour sifter, two measuring cups, teaspoon, tablespoon, bake board, rolling pin, pastry cutter, knife, bake dish.

Directions—Sift flour, baking powder and salt into bowl, add shortening, rub in very lightly and add milk to form into dough, so it can be rolled out ¼ inch thick. Brush with butter, cut into strips, sprinkle with sugar and dust with cinnamon. Roll each strip like jelly roll, cut about two inches long; place in bake dish that has been greased with butter, cut side down, and bake in slow oven for forty to forty-five minutes. Remove from pan while hot, top side down. Then look like sticky cinnamon buns when done.

Veal Croquettes With Green Peas

Materials—Two cups left-over veal, filling and gravy from Sunday's dinner, 2 cups cold boiled rice, 1 cup cream sauce, 1 teaspoon salt, pepper to taste, ½ teaspoon grated nutmeg, 1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley, breadcrumbs and 1 egg.

Utensils—Food chopper, mixing bowl, two measuring cups, teaspoon, tablespoon, platter, deep frying pan.

Directions—Put meat and rice thru food chopper; add sauce and other ingredients; mix well; spread on platter; put in cold place. When cold and firm, take in a tablespoon into floured hands and roll into ovens or oblong shapes. After all are molded roll in well-beaten egg, which has been mixed with one tablespoon of milk; then in fine bread-crumbs. Fry in very hot fat.

Spanish Cream

Materials—One pint milk, 1 tablespoon granulated gelatin, ¼ cup sugar, 2 eggs, ½ cup lemon juice, a few grains salt.

Utensils—Double boiler, 2 measuring cups, teaspoon, tablespoon, small bowl of cup to soak gelatin in, bowl, egg beater, strainer, mold or bowl.

Directions—Put the milk on in double boiler. Cover the gelatin with 2 tablespoons of cold milk 15 minutes; beat the eggs and sugar until very light. Add gelatin to the boiling milk, then the eggs and sugar and lemon juice and stir until thick, but do not let boil. Remove and strain thru wire strainer into wet mold or bowl. This can be made the day before or early in the morning.

Braised Short Ribs With Vegetables

Materials—Two pounds short rib beef, 2 cups carrots, 1 cup cut onion, ½ cup cut celery, 1 quart diced potatoes, 1 tablespoon salt, ¼ teaspoon white pepper, 1 teaspoon sugar, ¼ teaspoon paprika, 1 tablespoon flour, 1 tablespoon caramel.

Utensils—Bruising pan (double roast pan), chopstick, 2 measuring cups, teaspoon, tablespoon, fork, strainer, mixing bowl, paring knife.

Directions—Ask the butcher saw the ribs into 2-inch pieces. Brush the beef with the chopstick. Put into bruising pan, double roast pan, and brown; then add onion, salt, pepper and 2 cups of hot water; reduce the heat of oven and cook 1 hour; then add the carrots, celery, potatoes and sugar; cook 1 hour longer, then add caramel and flour mixed with ½ cup cold water; boil 3 minutes, pour over the meat and vegetables. Garnish with sprigs of parsley.

Cheese Cake Pie

Materials—Two eggs, ½ cups milk, 2 cups cottage cheese, 1 cup of sugar or sugar to taste, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon.

Utensils—Mixing bowl, 2 measuring cups, teaspoon, tablespoon, bowl for eggs, egg beater, pie tin.

Directions—Put the cottage cheese into bowl; add the sugar, salt and milk; mix until smooth; add the well-beaten egg, which has been mixed with one cup of milk; then line with crust; dust the top with the cinnamon. Bake same as custard pie.

Crust

Materials—One cup flour, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon lard.

Utensils—Mixing bowl, measuring cup, tablespoon, fork, bake board and rolling pin.

Directions—Sift the flour and salt and sugar into bowl; add the lard and rub in very lightly with the tips of the fingers; add just enough cold water to hold together. Roll out on floured board and line pie tin.

Stuffed Roast Chicken, Brown Gravy

Clean and prepare the chicken same as usual. Roast in very hot oven for 20 minutes or until well seared; then add 2 cups of cold water and roast 20 minutes to each pound if the chicken is a young one. Filling is made as follows:

Materials—Three cups stale bread, 2 tablespoons finely cut onion, 1 tablespoon finely cut parsley, 2 tablespoons drippings, ½ teaspoon white pepper, 1 tablespoon salt.

Utensils—Bowl, measuring cup, teaspoon, tablespoon, chopping knife, meat needle and thread.

Directions—Soak the bread in cold water 5 minutes, press between the hands until all of the water is out. Put the drippings into frypan and add the liver and heart, which have been chopped fine, and the gizzard, which has been boiled until tender and chopped fine; add the onions and fry slowly until well cooked; then add the bread, salt, pepper and parsley; mix well and keep stirring until thoroly cooked. Fill into the chicken and sew up.

Crown Roast Lamb With Small New Potatoes and Green Peas

Wipe the meat with pieces of damp cheesecloth, put the chine bones in the bottom of roast pan, place the meat on the top and the fat trimmings on the bones so they will not burn. Place in hot oven 20 minutes, baste with two cups cold water; dust with 1 teaspoon salt and a little white pepper; keep in oven 2 minutes longer, remove from pan and place in center of platter. Fill the center of the roast with the green peas, place the red, white and blue frills on the chopbones and on the tops of potatoes, which have been parboiled and browned, in the pan after the meat is removed, and keep stirring until thoroly cooked. Fill into the chicken and sew up.

Pineapple and Cherry Salad

Materials—One can pineapple, 1 can of cherries, 1 lemon, shredded lettuce, 1 cup salad dressing.

Utensils—One deep individual plates with lettuce, place the slice of lemon on pineapple on lettuce and on the center of each put a canned cherry or a small round ball of red jelly (use a French potato cutter to make the ball), serve with French dressing made with lemon juice.

Frozen Cherries

Materials—Two cups strained, sweetened cranberry sauce, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup lemon juice, 1 quart jar of canned pitted cherries, ice and salt.

Utensils—Bowl, strainer, 2 measuring cups, stick-beater, knife, freezer, mallet.

Decorated For Unusual Bravery

French Sergeant Is Awarded Legion of Honor for Gallantry

Captain Garandeau, who began the present war as a sergeant, has been awarded the Legion of Honor for recovering under most exceptional circumstances the body of a French officer lying dead in front of the German trenches.

While French machine guns operators, hundreds of yards behind the French lines, executed a barrage fire of protection over the dead body, Garandeau in full daylight and under the eyes of both the French and the Germans, crept face downward to the spot, and attaching the body to his leg with a rope, successfully dragged it back into the French lines.

The dead officer, Lieutenant Seve by name, together with his orderly, named Ollmo, had been killed during a night raid on the German trenches. Immediately afterwards another party had left the French trenches for the purpose of bringing back the two bodies, but after searching all night in vain, came back in the morning empty-handed.

During the course of the forenoon the French finally succeeded in locating with strong field glasses the bodies lying in the tall grass just in front of a German trench, and where any effort to recover them would be in full view of the enemy.

As it was certain that if the bodies were left there till night the Germans would be able to ambush anyone who sought to recover them, Sergeant Garandeau, who barely knew the dead officer personally, volunteered to bring back the body in full daylight. The only possible protection that could be afforded him was for the French machine gun operators to keep the dead bodies constantly covered with a barrage fire so that at least the Germans would not be able to creep out of their trenches and engage in a hand-to-hand fight with the rescuer.

Accompanied by a soldier named Verdier, who also volunteered for the task, Garandeau left the French trenches being obliged first to cut his way through the French barbed wire entanglements with nippers even before reaching the open space of No Man's Land. By crawling flat on his face and taking advantage of all natural cover Garandeau was able to keep out of the range of the Germans who could neither fire at him or hand bomb him without exposing themselves to the deadly machine gun barrage with which the French were covering his worm-like progress.

Within an hour Garandeau, after reaching the body of both were and dragged it back into the French line.

Inspired by his exploit, volunteers immediately came forward and insisted on being allowed to go after the body of Ollmo in the same manner. Sergeant Crete and three soldiers were finally granted permission and in the evening they too returned to the French trenches dragging the other body tied to their legs.

Simultaneously with the decoration of Garandeau with the Legion of Honor the sergeant and soldiers who participated in the exploit received the Croix de Guerre.

Binder Twine From Flax

Initial Grant of $300 for Experimental Purposes by Saskatchewan Government

Binder twine can undoubtedly be made from the flax grown in fairly large quantity in the farming of Saskatchewan and the fact is now being recognized by the local government.

F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture, has taken a very personal and serious interest in the possible new industry which should prove a great source of revenue to a large part of the population of the province and greatly through his endeavors in that direction the government has made an initial grant of $300 to allow of the first experimental work for the manufacture of binder twine. The hope is expressed that the grant will really only be an "initial" one and that as soon as the evidence can be produced that what in many cases is now wasted can be used to some profitable and useful purpose, the original amount will be greatly increased.

Experts are at the present time studying the question most thoroughly and no doubt as soon as results are produced the necessary funds will be found to place the binder twine industry on a good sound footing.

It has been pointed out on several occasions that flax might ultimately be used to great advantage for the making of the twine in this province and the only thing required is that all possible experimental work tending to discover and improve methods of manufacture be carefully taken care of by the provincial authorities.

Many other products which are now considered as waste are being investigated and means to put them to some useful purpose are being investigated but lack of funds is somewhat paralyzing the necessary research work.

Mrs. Lloyd George

Mrs. Lloyd George is the most practical of housewives and believes in personal supervision in the home. She very often goes to market herself and with her daughters have been taught the home arts and can cook exceedingly well. When the family goes to Wales on holiday Miss Megan takes the greatest delight in going into the kitchen and preparing her father's favorite dishes.

The British people, in the army and out, need our entire surplus. They need more—they need part of what we usually consume.

Some young men would get along better if they had less point to their shoes and a little more in their conversation.

Dry Potato a War Product

No Need to Waste Anything From The Soil

Dr. R. F. Ruttan, F.R.S.C., director of the department of chemistry at McGill University, who passed through Toronto recently along with other members of the mission of scientists which has been touring the Western provinces, had some interesting things to say to a representative of The Globe on the object of the present mission. The mission, under the leadership of Dr. A. B. Macallum of the Borden scientific research, has spent six weeks in the West, and has visited all the important centres with a view to understanding the various problems—industrial, agricultural and educational—which are hindering fuller development. The mission was interested particularly in the development of lignite as a fuel for domestic purposes.

Dr. Ruttan declared that lignite, which is found in large quantities in the West, can be made equal to an anthracite for seven dollars a ton; the people in the Prairie Provinces are paying fourteen dollars a ton for hard coal at the present time. The Dominion mission has been asked to pay the initial cost of the development of lignite if the provincial governments concerned will guarantee for the benefit of the people. It is proposed to keep it out of private monopolists.

Dr. Ruttan expressed satisfaction as to the prospects in the West, especially as regards the potato farming, which, he believed, would make a vast difference and set the prosperity of the country ahead by a decidedly bright. The farmers were going more and more into the raising of live stock, and more potatoes and mixed crop was needed. He said he saw miles of potatoes in good condition.

"It is easy to grow vegetables, but the difficulty is to get them to the market," said Dr. Ruttan. "We particularly urged the adoption of the new scientific methods of preserving vegetables. The Germans last year preserved thirty million tons of potatoes by the new drying process.

The potatoes are put in a high vacuum, and all the moisture is driven out of them, so that they are shrivelled up like a dried apple, but the flavor is retained. All that is needed in cooking is to put in the dried potatoes in water, and they swell to their normal size and are as good as ever. The same process can be applied to all vegetables, including cauliflower, with the exception of red beets. There is nothing perishable if properly treated, and there is no need to waste any produce of the soil."

Farm Competitions In Manitoba

Strong Interest Shown in Farming Competitions

The summer-fallow competitions being conducted in Manitoba this year in connection with the agricultural societies have attracted a large number of competitors. This is the first year in which such competitions have been put on an organized basis under the Agricultural Societies Act of the province, and it is gratifying to know that more than 300 farmers have entered fields ranging from 10 to 25 acres each. Prizes for societies are holding the competitions. One feature of this work will be automobile tours at the time of the first three inspections, when the farmers of each district will examine the summer-fallows, and also other matters of interest in the farming experience of the community.

Another competition that has won much attention this year is the standing crops competition, which is being carried on by a number of societies. In this competition the entrants have each chosen 5 to 10 acres of pure pure variety entered and altogether about 210 farmers are competing in this competition. It is therefore quite certain that there will be a big increase in the standing crops competition next year, because every farmer who is in the summerfallow contest this year will have some land in first-class shape by next year, to clean, strong crop one year from now.

In addition to the judging on these two contests, judging also has to be done on 500 Manitoba farms where competitions for the boys' and girls' clubs have each entered one-half acre plots sown with pure registered seed supplied by the Manitoba department of agriculture. The greatest group of these boy competitors is at Minnedosa, where there are 32 young chaps in the contest. Most of the growers are working on Marquis wheat. This competition will likely assume much larger proportions in later years, as the boys are expected to keep the seed grown and enter larger blocks sown with it in 1918.

To Regulate Price of Fish

In 1915 and 1916, Manitoba lakes produced 48,000,000 pounds of fish, 75 per cent. of which was exported to the United States. For 17,000,000 pounds of whitefish the fishermen received on the average 5 cents a pound. In some American cities Manitoba whitefish sell at 15 cents a pound or more. The food controller for Canada is arranging to reduce the wide margin between fishermen and consumers.

Emigration After the War

"Already the London offices of the colonial governments are busy dealing with intending emigrants," says the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. "Many of them are men invalided out of the army, or rejected on examination. So many men are making arrangements to leave England for the colonies that the authorities are convinced that after the war there will be a big rush."

The codfish has the reputation of being the goat of the sea. It will eat anything and there are many records of it having performed some marvelous feats of swallowing.

Our Immigrants

From the "Woman Citizen" by Alice Stone Blackwell

The war has almost cut off the supply of immigrants from Europe. This has led to a much keener realization of the value of this foreign labor in many lines of industry. Meanwhile the interests of the immigrant himself have been largely overlooked. After he is once admitted into the country he has usually been left to shift for himself, in new conditions, where he really needed help and guidance.

To a noble advance guard of women the possibilities and needs of our vast army of immigrants have made a strong appeal for years. What is wanted now is to drive the appeal home to the heart and conscience of the great multitude of women. The war is waking people up in many things that they long needed to know, and it should bring to women as well as men a realizing sense of the criminal folly of leaving millions of aliens right among us with no means of getting in touch with them.

It costs the country an incalculable sum in hard cash to leave the host of newly-arrived immigrants to flounder around and find their feet as best they can—cash for hospitals for those whose health is sacrificed unnecessarily, cash for jails for those whose characters are destroyed unnecessarily, cash for almshouses for those who could have made good if they had had a little intelligent supervision at the start. Even those who do make good at last often lose long years of time before they can adjust themselves to the new conditions.

One American of my acquaintance who has made a fortune struggled with poverty for years, doing odd jobs because he did not know English enough to find out that the trade he had brought from home with him was in demand here and would command good pay.

An Italian consul has called attention to the fact that most of the Italians who come here are skilled agriculturists, and that it is foolish and wasteful to set them to digging sewers instead of opening the way for them to work on the land. And of even greater consequence than the loss in hard cash is the loss in human happiness and in the finer spiritual values.

We can learn a great deal from the immigrants while we teach them. From one nationality we can learn thrift; from another, temperance; from another, a singularly perfect type of family love; from another, heroism in the face of personal danger; and from almost all, kindness and generosity on the part of the poor, which utterly outshines that of the rich or the well-to-do.

There is in our great immigrant population a vast reservoir of talent, of energy, and of goodness which can be made to contribute a thousand fold more than it does to the prosperity of the country. Never in war or peace. When it is fully utilized it will be a gain like the harnessing of Niagara—but in this case with no sacrifice of beauty for the sake of work.

Value Of Eggs

Excellent Substitute for Lean Meat, Say the Food Experts

From a bulletin published by the State Agricultural College, New Jersey, U.S.A., entitled "Milk and Eggs" we extract the following information on the value of eggs in the diet:

Composition of the hen's egg compared with moderately lean beef.:

Water: Hen's egg, 73.7 per cent.; lean beef, 70.5; fat, hen's egg, 10.5 per cent.; lean beef, 8.5 per cent.; protein, hen's egg, 14.8 per cent.; lean beef, 20.0 per cent.; mineral matter, hen's egg, 1.0 per cent.; lean beef, 1.0 per cent.

The protein in the egg is nearly pure albumen. The yolk of an egg is of greater nutritive value than the white. It is rich in the following mineral salts: Calcium, iron potassium and phosphorus, and contains them in such a form that they are readily absorbed and utilized by the body. The white of an egg is rich in sulphur.

By comparing the composition of the egg with that of lean meat it will be noticed that eggs make a good substitute for meat. Nine average-sized eggs weigh one pound and contain about the same amount of nourishment as one pound of beef. The eggs contain no starch or sugar, they should be served with such foods as rice, bread, fruit, potatoes and other vegetables or made into desserts with sugar, tapioca, and similar materials.

Raw eggs are very easily digested. The digestibility of cooked eggs depends upon the manner in which they are cooked. They should be cooked at low temperature. Egg albumen begins to coagulate at 134 degrees F., becomes jelly-like at 158 degrees F., and when heated to the boiling point, 212 degrees F., becomes tough leathery mass and very indigestible.

Potsdammer Opinion

The semi-official North German Gazette publishes a review of the military situation in which General Von Gerlach declares the increased powers of Germany's enemies are not such as to evoke any anxiety, and he agrees that probably the war will be decided before a considerable increase in the present insignificant strength of the new enemies can be developed. Also that their geographical position makes their influential intervention impossible.

Solicitude

"Charley dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I want you to promise me that if you decide to enlist you will tell me all about it without delay."

"What for?"

"I want to speak to the general, so that he won't let you forget your vaccination and eat things that disagree with you. You know, Charley, you are so careless."—Washington Evening Star.

Fighting at Home And Abroad

Justice of War Depends on Its Motives and Objects

Even parrots would tire in time of saying that, while they were willing to fight for their country at home they would not take part in war abroad. Certainly human beings, armed, are little more pugnacious, never a day passes without at least a few people getting into the papers as making the same high-sounding statement. It comes occasionally even from the South, where, almost more than anywhere else, there should be a realizing sense of the advantage that lies in keeping war in the enemy's country and out of one's own.

But of course this silly protestation is made, not because of a special dislike of fighting abroad, or any special preference for doing it at home; it is the result of something between a hope and a belief that there never will be any need to fight here and that therefore it is quite safe to promise to be a militant patriot if it comes. No such promise deserves the slightest confidence, and those who utter it are little better than open enemies. They may not be exactly aiding their country, but obviously they are not for it, and between those two attitudes of mind there is no easily measurable difference.

The rightness and wrongness of war do not depend on where it is waged, but on its motives and objects. When the excellence of those is granted or can be proved, the man who is really willing to fight for his country's cause is ready, and ought to be of ordinary intelligence and he can possibly do so, to keep the war away from home.—From the New York Times.

Climate And Fertility

Canada's Winters Conserve the Fertilizers in the Soil

The influence of climate on fertility is generally overlooked, but it is as a more or less direct bearing on the fertilizer question in Canada. In reality we have that climatic conditions—rainfall, temperatures, etc.—exert a profound influence on the fertility and productiveness of soils, both in their original and in the power to conserve their fertility. These influences may be of the accumulation or the dissipation of those elements or soil constituents which make for fertility. Take the rainy belt on our coastal lands with excessive rainfall, which may keep the lighter soils poorer in available plant food, while our country is singularly blessed. We cannot now elaborate this question, but many readers can see for themselves that may serve as an illustration—one which has many influences in a beneficial way the fertility of our soils. The rigorous winter that prevails over the greater part of our Canada locks up for several months—practically from harvest to seeding time—the fertility of the plant food that has been converted into available forms during the preceding summer and autumn, and which is left over after the season's growth is conserved for the crop of the succeeding year. Let the soil holds high within its grasp plant food of untold values—especially the more valuable nitrates, so necessary for stimulating the growth of the young crop. In regions enjoying a more open winter, this valuable plant food would be lost by leaching. With all their shortcomings, our severe winters will almost convenuous low temperatures must be regarded, in their role as conservers of fertility, as an agricultural asset of no small value, one which must profoundly effect in a beneficial way the question of how much purchased fertilizers for satisfactory yields.—Dr. F. T. Shutt, at Eighth Annual Meeting of Commission of Conservation.

A Man Analyzed

How Much Is He Worth From a Scientific Standpoint?

What is a man? How much is he worth from a scientific viewpoint?

According to one way of looking at it, a man is worth about $2.50 a day from his shoulders down and anywhere from $50,000 to $1,000,000 a year from his shoulders up. This may be said to be the estimate of the average successful business man.

The scientific viewpoint looks at the question from another angle. According to him, a man is worth $2.45 for illuminating purposes. The human weighing 150 pounds, contains 2,500 cubic feet of oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen enough to saturate with 70 cents a 1,000 cubic feet equals the price above. Also a man contains sufficient iron to make 9,360 lead pencils, enough phosphorus to make 800,000 matches, or enough lime to whitewash a chicken coop after to fill a 38-quart reservoir.

Furthermore, it makes no difference how sore a man may feel, he contains about sixty lumps of sugar, a great deal of starch, chloride of potash, magnesium, sulphur and hydrochloric acid in his system. There are fifteen grains of iron in the body of an ordinary man, enough to make one spike large enough to hold his watch.

What is a man? This is the somewhat cynical answer of one scientific man.

"Break the shells of one thousand eggs into a huge pan or basin and the ingredients of a man will form from him from his toenails to the most delicate tissues of his brain."

They were discussing that joke about getting down off an elephant, and one man couldn't answer the jokesmith for the fourth time.

"You climb down."

"Wrong!"

"You grease his sides and slide down."

"Wrong!"

"You take a ladder and get down."

"Wrong!"

"Well, you take the trunk line down."

"No, not quite. You don't get down off an elephant; you get it off a goose."—Indianapolis News.

Sound Waves Under Water

How Submarines Torpedo Ships That They Never See

How is it possible for a ship to be torpedoed without seeing the submarine that did it is ingeniously explained by H. Winfield Secor in a recent article in the Electrical Experimenter. He advances the theory that the Germans are utilizing underwater sound waves to communicate with submarines and that the submarine firing the torpedo never engages, having only word from the submarine several miles away of the ship's course, speed and position.

"Let us admit," he says, "that the officers on a merchant ship have a periscope several miles away, or even a mile and a half away. That's an almost impossible target to hit with any kind of gun. However, the German sub-sea boat commander doesn't have to worry about sighting the freighter with a torpedo from his submarine. He gets all the information necessary sub-sea fighters lying in the path of the on-coming steamer.

Knowing the location, direction and speed of the unsuspecting commerce boat, the German submarine (or submarines) can discharge a torpedo sufficiently accurate to spell the finish of the barred zone prey.

"Consider that the U-boat commander has the range of the enemy; he at once despatches the data by sub-sea telegraphy or telephony, so that other sea fighting craft submerged or awash at the surface will receive the information on their sound wave apparatus.

"All this may sound somewhat mythological, but it is not. American sub-sea fighters and war vessels are all equipped with similar instruments. They are based upon the researches of Professor Reginald A. Fessenden, the well-known American inventor and scientist, and involve the principle that water will transmit sound waves remarkably well."

King as President

Sketch of Novel Imperial Constitution for British Peoples

In a study of "The Problems of Empire," Lionel Curtis deals with the training of a constitution for the future government of the empire: how best to call the commonwealth into existence. The Crown would provide a great central imperial parliament, in which the self-governing states, and, to a certain extent, the dependencies of the British Empire, would be represented, and would give this parliament power to arrange all matters involving the foreign relations of the empire. The position of the king-emperor in the scheme suggested would be that of a constitutional monarch.

After considering various proposals, and dismissing them as impracticable, Mr. Curtis arrives at the conclusion that there should be two British parliaments at Westminster, one to deal with the foreign and domestic affairs of the British Isles and the other, or "Imperial parliament," for the foreign affairs of the empire. The colonies are to be fully represented in this second or "Imperial parliament," and every colony is to furnish a minister, with or without a portfolio, for its affairs. Each colony would continue to maintain its own parliament at home for the management of its domestic affairs, as at present. Mr. Curtis further proposes that the dependencies of the British Empire, except India, in India—should be represented it. the Imperial parliament.

Plenty Of Salmon

Race to "Put Tin Around Fish" Assumes Unequalled Proportions

The run of salmon in Alaska and the inside waters east of Vancouver Island is reported to be exceptionally large this year. There is every indication of a good run on the Fraser as good as in any of the big years.

Reports indicate that the salmon run in Southeastern Alaska is one of the largest on record. Three canneries have each packed approximately 60,000 cases and the run of salmon continues unabated. All the canneries have scowloads of fish alongside the piers waiting to be handled, and the traps are reported full of salmon. The canneries are facing a scarcity of labor, and the race to "put tin around fish" is on. Prince William Sound has attained unequalled proportions this season.

Anyone who has the appearance of a fisherman, or looks strong enough to pull a net is in danger of being "shanghaied" if he allows up in the vicinity of a cannery. There is no night and no holidays and the men work almost continuously, sleeping at short intervals between tides while waiting to get a gill net set.

Several of the canneries expect to go over the 100,000 case mark, and one cannery at Cordova, which packed 125,000 cases last year, expects to get through with 200,000 before the present season is through.

Obviously

"Come on," said the first flea, as he hopped from the brown bear's left foreleg; "come over and join me at a short game of golf."

"Golf," exclaimed the second flea, hastily taking a bite of hyena; "golf! Are you crazy? Barnum are we going to play golf?"

"Why," said the first flea, "over on the lynx, of course."—Jack o' Lantern.

"Are you a tramp?"

"No, mum. I'm a food conserver. Have you got any old food you don't want wasted?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Confidence In Soldiers

Supreme Object of Instructors at the Great Military Training Schools

British military authorities are convinced that the day of the superman has arrived, writes Ian Hay, and he is to play in ending the war and regenerating the world cannot be over-estimated.

A representative of the Associated Press, who was permitted to visit a great training camp as the guest of the foreign office, obtained an insight to the remarkable change brought about in the British viewpoint during the past three years.

"Use your eye and your brain," is the new British watchword, which is being instilled into the British youth with all the force at the command of his superiors.

"We are training our men to believe in themselves," said the General commanding the camp. "Each unit we supply feel that he is better equipped physically and mentally than his antagonist, but must be able to demonstrate it. That is the lesson we have learned from the world war."

As the average Britisher is naturally a sportsman, his games are being made to play an important part in his training. Three cornering, bombing and all the various arts of warfare these are proving invaluable to him.

"I have been very much impressed with the fact that most men who have prominent in our game, distinguish themselves at the front," declared the General. "They are thoughtful and clear-sighted and for that reason become the best fighters."

Unlike the armies of other belligerents, the British are discarding what are termed weapons of bright fulness and instructing their young manhood in the use of what they are pleased to call the "three R's"—the bullet, the bayonet and the bomb.

"Experience has shown us that the rifle and bayonet are the best defensive weapons with which to arm a man," asserted one official. "If he has the proper physical and mental training he will learn how to handle his rifle and his bayonet, he is certainly the match, if not the superior, of his adversary.

With a single eye to their task, the British have established elaborate systems of training wherein the young men are taught every conceivable method of preserving warfare. Young officers and others recommended for promotion are regularly brought back from the front for intensive training of from ten to twenty days, so that they may return to the front and instruct their fellows in the latest wrinkles. In this way, the British argue, their men never become "stale" and are ever fit and ready for any emergency.

The message the British would impart to their American allies was summarized as follows:

"Train your young men to be physically and mentally strong; train them to think for themselves—make them supermen, in the modern sense —and the world will be made safe for democracy."

Pershing In Historic Home

The Residence Used by General in Paris Dates to First Empire

General Pershing's residence in Paris is one of the handsomest of the aristocratic Faubourg Saint Germain. It is on the Rue de Varenne, one of the most impressive streets of this old world quarter and was generally known as the Hotel Biron. It was built under the First Empire by the Marquis de Semonville, who was one of the dignitaries of the imperial court to adhere to the old aristocratic quarter of the capital. It was sold during his lifetime to the Duchess of Montebello and later for one million francs to the Princess Stourdza, whose name is famous in the annals of the struggle for independence of Moldavia and Wallachia against Hungary. The daughter of Princess Stourdza, who inherited the property, married a Russian noble, Prince Gortchakoff, who carefully preserved the mansion.

Three years before the war the property passed into the hands of an American, who had the whole house restored and equipped with modern conveniences. In the front part of the building, which faces the street and dates before the construction of the quarter, there has been paneling and woodcarving dating from the time of Louis XV and Louis XVI, which is considered among the finest in the Faubourg Saint Germain.

Eggs Spoiled By Wetting

According to the U.S. department of agriculture, more than five million dozen eggs spoil unnecessarily in cold storage every year because they have been wet, or because in some other way become wet, before being sent to market. Water, says the department, penetrates the shell of the egg a gelatinous covering which would otherwise help keep air and germs from entering the egg. Dirty eggs intended for cold storage should not be washed. It is found that from 12 to 25 per cent. of washed eggs spoil in storage, whereas only 4 to 8 per cent. of dirty eggs spoil in storage. Washing can be done safely until removal from storage just as well as not, and this should be done; for if soiling is felt to be necessary a dry process should always be used.

"The most outrageous show I ever had of getting a fee," said a lawyer, "was when a client came to me with no other asset than a watch without any works in it."

"I suppose you took the case," was the rejoinder.—London Tit-Bits.

Clothes do not make the man, yet tailors may owe a great deal to his tailor.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY — 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Squire's Sweetheart

BY

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

CHAPTER XIX.

Omens and Portents

The letter that lay beside Hilary Strangways' plate one morning about a fortnight after Dolly Egerton's disappearance was from Mr. Langton. The address was the Hotel de la Marine in a fishing village on the north coast of France.

"My dear Strangways,—I feel that I have been treating you badly keeping you in suspense. You know what has happened—I was obliged to tell Margaret. How I hated it. But it had to be done! She took it like a heroine. They have disappeared for the present, even from you from me, unless I am needed. Margaret was wild to get her mother away—where she would hear nothing. We have decided what we believe to be a safe place. What will happen afterwards, I do not know. We have taken the first step. Afterwards—— Who knows but the world may end tonight?

Yours faithfully,

"Gervase Langton."

Hilary's reply, as anyone might have expected who was aware of his disposition, was to take the Continental express. Luckily he had plenty of time for it—and to arrive at the Hotel de la Marine, Audignac, sometime in the early afternoon.

He met by a white-aproned patron with a manner of beaming affectionateness, who welcomed him warmly and informed him that Monsieur Langton was absent and not expected till the hour of dinner.

Madame, sitting behind a range of many-colored bottles, knitting industriously, lifted her olive-hued face, which the long, blue veil became amazingly, and reminded Gustave that Monsieur had walked to Marquette to see the church.

"It is possible that after Monsieur has refreshed himself he may wish to walk across the dunes to meet Monsieur Langton, who always returns the same way."

Monsieur refreshed himself, and was shown his bedroom, which was in the Chateau du Bois, just across the road from the Hotel de la Marine. His host and hostess both accompanied him to make a selection of his room. They were obviously proud of their possession of a Chateau du Bois which they used as an annex when the hotel was full to overflowing, as it had been up to the last week in September. The Hotel de la Marine had little room for guests. Monsieur should have the Chateau du Bois to himself—he would not feel too solitary. Why, the Chateau grounds were alive with birds. It was just such a green solitude as Monsieur and Madame had pictured to themselves when they had lived in Paris, before they had come to this villainous place. Presently Monsieur and Madame were going to retire on a competence and live in the Chateau du Bois in company with the blue-eyed black-gowned daughter whose picture they had pointed out to Hilary while he refreshed himself; was at present, poor angel, a widow in Paris with four small angels of children.

Hilary, albeit very little troubled with impressions of the sort, found the Chateau du Bois melancholy. The trees were almost up to the windows of the house, which was still further darkened by a mass of flowering shrubs that had grown to a great thickness. The house was dusty and fusty; the furniture, although much carved and gilt, craved for clean upholstery, heavy draping everywhere to exclude the dreaded courant d'air; shabby old rugs and carpets that suggested all kinds of horrors underfoot.

Hilary was too amiable to betray to the excellent couple how little he was prepossessed by the Chateau and its furniture. He resolved mentally that the carpets and drapery should go during his tenancy of the room, and that the windows should be opened. Already, although the sun was still September's, the dark was in the house, up to the windows of which crowded the sinister-looking trees.

He resolved to make what changes he desired in his room without troubling M. Dufour or Madame, who would, he felt sure, be grieved and hurt by any dissatisfaction on his part. Now that he was come to Audignac he had a mind to stay a bit, unless events brought him back to England sooner than he expected.

As he went down the village street he met a cure, a brisk, red-faced little man, with a mop of red curls, who greeted him with a beaming smile, and would have passed on his way if Hilary had not stopped him. Hilary had a gift of tongues which had been very useful to him in the career he had chosen for himself.

He explained easily to Monsieur le Cure that he was to be housed in the Chateau du Bois. There was a widow—an excellent creature—whose rooms were of a cleanliness. True, she followed the business of washerwoman, which might not be altogether agreeable to Monsieur. Still for his part he would prefer that to the Chateau du Bois which was closed in by trees.

Good-natured Hilary preferred to stay at the Chateau, fearing lest he should offend Monsieur and Madame Dufour, whom he found an interesting couple, true Parisians cast away in this Ultima Thule, far from artists, the theatres, the boulevards, all that made life worth living.

Well then, the Cure would send him at once a woman who could be trusted to clean. If Monsieur would but indicate the room he should find all done before he went to bed. He could trust poor Margot. She was deaf and dumb, but she understood wonderfully, and Monsieur only had to make a finger alphabet so that he might communicate with her. Margot would bring her clothes brush, her pail, her soap. Would it not be well if Monsieur had a fire in his room so that the floor should not help being washed and not run the risk of giving Monsieur cold? Margot would be home by this time. She worked for an English Monsieur and Madame who lived in the dunes, located the swelling line of the dunes against the sky—but she came home after little Marie-Louise's class in the afternoon. M. le Cure would give her all instructions. Poor Margot! She was a faithful creature of the good God—a saint, almost, a penitent——

Hilary parried with compliments on either side; and Hilary following the instructions he had received turned off across the dunes—the Cure had indicated the swelling line of the dunes against the sky—but she came home after little Marie-Louise's class in the afternoon. M. le Cure would give her all instructions. Poor Margot! She was a faithful creature of the good God—a saint, almost, a penitent——

Hilary parried with compliments on either side; and Hilary following the instructions he had received turned off across the dunes—the Cure had indicated the upward sloping road and took its passing on his right the old Church of St. Pierre, which stood solitary amid its graves out on the lonely dunes. He had seen the church from the village of Audignac and had thought it very near. It was in reality more than a mile.

The old swelling dunes, a stretch, squat and strong, supported on its great arches, from an air cut and pressed into the earth. The grassy yard, full of wooden crosses blown one way by the sea wind and desolate behind its embankment, the tops of crosses peering over at the living who passed that way, were to the cheerful village. Many of the dead of Audignac were not in the churchyard, but in the great way, by which the village lived, by which the men of it so often died.

Up and up the road went, between the dunes covered with coarse grasses on which the sheep cropped. At the top of the hill there was a farm house, or Hilary conjectured it to be a farm house, hidden away behind a blank space of eyeless wall. He went on and met a shepherd keeping his sheep, wearing a smock-frock and carrying a crook. The shepherd's amiable dog came forward and fawned on Hilary, who stooped to pat it, and had for his pains the history of the creature and its fauna—from the shepherd, who led a lonesome life up there and had the look in his eyes of one who perpetually has the sea close following in his face, a clean austere look.

(To Be Continued.)

Study in Lightning Rods

Necessary for Protection of Houses in the Country

Lightning rods are more necessary now than ever before, especially in open country than ever before, according to the scientists of the bureau of standards, who have made a great amount of metal in the modern improvements with which houses are equipped. The interest in the subject is shown by the fact that the bureau is devoting a special investigation to it.

The lightning rod has had a peculiar history in this country. There was a time when the insurance companies agents went about the country selling rods which were absolutely worthless. The result was that in rural districts throughout the country the lightning rod idea fell into disrepute and many a country house remained without any protection from lightning.

The bureau finds that a good lightning rod is necessary and that one may be obtained without difficulty. The best agents co-operate with the insurance underwriters, who have agents in most cities where lightning rods which are made in accordance with their standards.

Copper and galvanized iron are the best materials for lightning rods, and within late years copper has largely superseded galvanized iron because it is non-corrosive. A cable composed of a number of wires or strands, is the very best. A hollow point is to be avoided, as it will melt when struck.—Woman's World.

Future for Canadian Fisheries

"I predict a wonderful future for the Canadian fisheries," said Major Hugh Green, officer in charge of the fish supplies for the overseas Canadian army and the imperial board of trade. "If the war were to end tomorrow the British fish trade would not be reorganized in a day for five years. The Canadian fisheries should produce $100,000,000 annually instead of the $34,000,000 produced today."

The Universal She

One Pip—I'm marrying the sweetest little woman under the sun on Tuesday.

Two Pips—Afraid it's illegal, old thing.

One Pip—Illegal! What d'ye mean?

Two Pips—Well, you see, I married her last week.

Redd—Is his car well equipped?

Greene—Oh yes.

Redd—Got anything on it?

Greene—Oh, no; the mortgage is on the house.—Yonkers Statesman.

Some Dugouts I Have Known

By a Subaltern in the London Westminster Gazette

The rest of the dugouts were not quite so magnificent, but were very fine examples of the beautiful kind. They were large enough, possessed of about two wire beds apiece, and with the usual equipment of a dugout in France were quite happy spots. The usual equipment of fixtures and fenates of a dugout in France is as follows—try and imagine it; it is a most study of Still Life—one sometimes wonders that there is still life, but that is beside the point.

In the average or bearable, type of dugout you plunge down three or four steps—that is if it is one of the very safe British dugouts with quite two feet of mud on top. Otherwise you probably mount up two or three steps to where your dugout-door is roof of corrugated iron above the level of the trenches defiantly and proudly.

Having stumbled down or up these steps, you knock your head with considerable force against what is known in architectural circles, I believe, as the lintel, a pine log prolific in knots which forms the upper part of the doorway frame. Having wiped the tears of pain from your eyes and refixed your feelings in the right way you now, carefully stooping, as you have learnt wisdom, observe yourself to be in a small square or oblong cavity with a roof of logs supported by logs.

Sometimes there is canvas or tarred felt nailed to this ceiling, sometimes also the same materials cover the walls. This is quite a good stunt. The walls do not then fall in so obstinately, and behind it makes a nice little runway for rats, being almost as good as oak wainscoting for that purpose. As you enter there is a squeaking behind this dugout wainscoting. It is the rats. This squeaking continues steadily all day and all night too. It gets quite cheery in time, and you like it—it makes it somehow seem safer after a bit.

Occasionally it as varied by a scuffling sound, or a heavy squeezing noise, as some large fat rat pushes along whose girth is too great to permit him to slip by with comfort. In the middle of the floor is a table, also four chairs, one of which is comfortable, and a stove.

Upon the table is a barrel of cigars, some trench maps, a number of the "Sketch," three empty bottles of champagne, and the Message Block. In the obscurity of the upper end of the dugout are two wire beds or bunks one above the other. On the lower bed a figure is lying with its boots on, swathed and wrapped up with blankets, and a muffler wrapped round its head. It breathes steadily, but occasionally turns over on the sleep and slaps at the canvas on the wall where the rat-noises are coming from.

Near the table, sticking out from the wall is a shelf. On this shelf are a candle gutters in close proximity to an open jar of jam. Near the jar of jam, with some cheese on it and which a mouse has just been investigating—one gets to tolerate mice—there is also a Verey pistol and some cartridges, a bottle of Kirchners and whole pages culled from "Forty Winks," and a tin of dried milk. Round the walls are pinned indiscriminately pictures of Miss Gladys Cooper, Kitchener, and whole pages culled from "La Vie Parisienne."

Upon the floor is a thick shine. Anything that falls on the floor gets specially covered with mud. Everything falls on the floor. And there you have your picture of the ordinary or bearable dugout. Another characteristic of the British dugout is that it is never by any chance (or never used to be at any rate) safe.

One of the chief and constant recurring topics of conversation during a "strafe" is as to what exact calibre of shell has been enlisted by the particular dugout you are in. "It might stand a whizz-bang and at a pinch a 4.2, but not, of course, a 5.9 would be quite impossible, or," of course, we don't stand an earthly chance against anything heavier than a field gun." And then the 5.9 lands on the roof, or in front, and blows out the candle.

Everyone goes green, and then breathes again, and someone relights the candle, and all feel much better that it will apparently stand a 5.9. Someone suggests that just a little dab all around would be a good scheme, to which all are agreed, and all have one, and all begin to feel more cheery, but of course there is always the chance that the next one may come through!

Trooper Saved Napoleon's Heart

So the American military leaders have been visiting Napoleon's tomb. Did they, one wonders, hear the story of his heart, which the tomb enclosed? On the night that he died it was prepared for embalming, and the heart was placed in water in a silver ewer. An Irish soldier, who loved Napoleon, sat up with his old muzzle loader to guard the body, for Longwood swarmed with rats. In the midst of his vigil he heard a splash in the ewer. He fired, just in time to save the heart from the vile rodents which were dragging it away. Americans know that sentry's grandson, Arthur Sullivan, and loved his music.—London Chronicle.

Delicately Put

"I do hope you appreciate that in marrying my daughter you marry a large-hearted girl."

"I do, sir. And I hope she inherits those qualities from her father."—Passing Show.

Three Years Too Late

Peace Proposals Might Have Had More Weight Three Years Ago

If the pope, immediately after his election in September, 1914, had issued the appeal for peace which he now makes, it would have been an act of Christian statesmanship worthy of the great organization which he heads. At that time peace on the basis of the status quo ante without reparation, with an agreement for general disarmament, on the broad principle of forgive and forget might have been possible, so far as the allies are concerned. It would have failed probably through the scornful rejection by Germany, who was then looking forward to an easy and early triumph and the mastery of the world, but it would have established the influence of the Vatican in the right quarter.

Three years of war, however, with its experiences of every form of frightfulness and savagery, have made it quite impossible for the civilized world to trust the word of honor in Germany which it might have given then or to feel that it can "forgive and forget" the outrages of the present German government. More than that, the world of Christendom cannot forget that any of the principles which are at the base of German policy and ambition shall be further recognized.

The matter of reparation is not merely one of justice, but primarily of future security. Unless Germany pays a heavy penalty for what she has done, she will never take to heart the lesson that she must not do it again. The penalty must be heavy enough to convince the German people to a man that crime does not pay. A government representing the ideas and principles for which the present German and Austrian governments stand in this war, that they must win back their place among men by accepting the modern ideas of liberty and democracy and repudiating wholly the ancient barbarism of race domination by force. It is three years too late to talk of peace on the old status quo. The pope should have proposed that when Germany was winning, instead of waiting till Germany has failed in the eyes of the world conquest and is on the verge of collapse.—Buffalo Express.

Busy Canning Thistles

Once Obnoxious Kansas Weed Now Warmly Welcomed by Housewives

The women of southwest Kansas are canning thimbleweed and Russian thistles for greens.

A few years ago the farmers of that section were appealing to the legislature for special appropriations to help exterminate the thistle as the pest, which was worse than the sand burs. Then a year or two ago, it was discovered that the weeds made good silage when cut green and put into the silo.

Now the thistles are eating them. It came about as the result of the food conservation movement. Some one in the Panhandle of Texas discovered that the tumbleweed, cut green when the stalks were pretty soft and juicy, made as good green as spinach or kale.

Some farmers' wives soon discovered this. Now they are putting them up for the winter, canning the tumbleweed the farmers used to curse as worthless.

A "Bird" Without His Feathers

An amusing story is being related in London reminiscent of Gallipoli days. It tells of General Birdwood, whose visit was to have been kept about among his troops, often in the heat of the day, clad only in khaki shorts and a shirt, with the absence of the customary stripes and insignia of his rank discarded. He was talking again with an Australian private who, quite ignorant of the General's identity, was holding casually against the side of a trench, apparently using his commander-in-chief quite as an equal, much to the dismay of a nearby subaltern. When the General had passed along, this "sub" took it upon himself to enlighten the private as to the enormity of his ignorance. At the finish of the junior officer's harangue said the private to the "sub": "Very sorry, sir, but how was I to know who he was?" Why doesn't he wear his feathers, like any other bird would?"

British Aviator Fell Into Jungle Amid Wild Beasts

When Engine Stopped, Aviator on African Front Spent Days in Jungle

Terrible experiences of a British airman in the East African jungle are told by him in a letter received by a relative. The aviator, Lt. G. Farrood, of the Royal Flying Corps, went up to bomb a German ambush on the Rufiji river, but through engine trouble had to descend in the bush, the machine landing with broken propeller in a bog. It took him four days to make his way to a place of safety through the bush, infested with wild animals.

He tells how in the dusk he was confronted with an ugly black animal about four feet high, with curious tusks. He climbed a tree and prepared to put in the night there. Later he opened his eyes and saw something like two green electric bulbs about thirty feet from the tree. They moved and it in a circle. This continued for forty-five minutes. He goes on.

"The tension was unbearable. I wanted to scream, shout and yell all in one, but instead I burst out with 'The Admiral's Broom,' and with a full throated bass I roared out the three verses. No applause, but a wizard-like leopard slunk away. Why had I not thought of it before?

"I went through my repertoire. I laughed as I finished 'Two Eyes of Gray.' It segued so ridiculous. When I got to hymns I remembered four verses of 'O God, Our Help in Ages Past,' and sang the 'Amen,' too. The whole thing had its ludicrous side."

Next morning while swimming a river he passed seven yards from a crocodile's mouth, and just reached the bank in time. Without food or arms—his only weapon of defense his nail scissors—his progress through the awful bush was about one hundred yards in an hour. His clothing was in ribbons, and his flesh exposed to the thorns, sword grass and flies.

He swam seven more rivers that day and sank down exhausted against a tree. He could hear a lion roaring about five hundred yards away, and, somehow, nearer, the grunting of a hippopotamus.

"Being exhausted, I more or less lost consciousness for three hours that an hour or so. Nothing short of a hippo charging could have made me attach it, however, as I must have had life to offer about that time."

It was while lying here that the lieutenant had the extraordinary experience of surveying two large baboons, the size of a small man, quarreling over possession of a bird's egg, and among the tops of 40-foot trees.

It was not until he passed another terrible day and night in the bush that he at last was picked up by some natives. "Their eyes seldom left me," he adds. "Undoubtedly I was a strange sight—my legs bare and bleeding, my shirt very sodden dirty and torn, no trousers of course, just a dirty pith helmet stuck on my right hand and with four days' growth of beard on my dirty face."

Many New Bugs Have Appeared

Season of 1917 Witnesses First Serious Invasion of Insects Into Crops

Many mysterious new bugs seem to have invaded the crop fields of Saskatchewan this year. For many years past there has been very little complaining of any kind of serious damage to fields of different kinds of insects, but this year, for some unknown reason, new insects have been discovered in various districts of the province. It is believed that the very hot, dry weather of the beginning of the season has resulted in the hatching of various species of insects, and their full development which may in other years have been prevented through rain and other adverse conditions. The matter is being carefully studied and looked into by the officials of the College of Agriculture.—Saskatoon Star.

The Falklands Islands will subscribe for a period of ten years, beginning with 1917, a sum equal to one-tenth of the island's yearly customs revenue towards the expenses of the war. The colony has, in addition, presented the army with an armed aeroplane.

Death-Blow to Belgian Industry

German Plundering of Every Line of Trade and Commerce

The Germans are continuing to "keep in hand" with vigor and minutia the interests of the Belgian population and, it must be admitted, their "solicitude" is especially noticeable in Flanders, which is not at all surprising, since they have gained them a separate administration.

On June 18 the frontier correspondent of the Amsterdam Telegraaf went to his paper the following information which was published under the heading of "The Belgian Industry's Death Blow":

"We have mentioned some time ago the requisitioning by the Germans of all articles consisting in copper and of all precious metals. Saturday the burgomasters of all the industrial and military area in the eastern and western Flanders and in a section of the Hainaut, have been compelled to make a declaration of a certain portion of the full existing supply of raw iron, of flat iron, of steel, of tin and of machinery.

"According to an ordinance of the chief commander of the fourth army, van Armin, all this material is requisitioned. This wretched requisition, which gives the death blow to the Belgian industry, comprises the following articles: Raw iron of all kinds, bar iron, tin and steel of every thickness and dimensions, sheet iron and steel, comprising all cast pieces, all the fixtures, both on windows and doors, locks of all kinds as well as padlocks, for every quantity exceeding twenty-four pieces belonging to any and the same owner; every kind of small wares, such as nails, screws, bradawls, in every quantity exceeding the total weight of five kilos, belonging to the same owner; tools of every description, such as gimlets, awls, axes, files, pincers hammers, wimbles, cocks and stamp fixtures, building tools of all kinds for carpenters, locksmiths, farriers, coachbuilders, and cabinetmakers, masons, stone cutters, corpersmiths, glaziers, building painters and decorators in every quantity exceeding six pieces, belonging to the same proprietor. Besides, they require the delivery of every kind in bars or in ingots and sheet iron of all description.

"The barbarous, methodical plundering of every line of trade and commerce. No indemnity has, as yet, been announced. The oppressor only states that the requisitioned articles shall be removed by the local koncommissaire and that those for the goods received. The delinquencies shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment for five years, by a fine not exceeding 30,000 marks and by the confiscation of the goods purchased or withdrawn from the requisition of building implements.

"The commissaire, von Schickfus, notifies all the inhabitants of Flanders that it is forbidden to continue the construction of houses manufacturers or other buildings for the civilian population. All the building material now in the hands of building contractors, in warehouses or in the builders' houses, such as cement, sand, gravel, brick, clay and fuller's earth, cement and drain pipes as well as iron of every description, are requisitioned.

"They likewise requisition all the wood proceeding from the sheeppens, orchards, and hedges of farmsteads. The list of all the present supply must be delivered to the local commissaries on or before July 22. Raw wood is paid 2 francs or 2 fr. 25 centimes."

Beginning Early

"Dad," said the little maid of twelve summers, "every morning when I am going to school the boys call me names and kiss me."

"Well, child," replied dad, looking over his newspaper, "why didn't you run away from them?"

The little maid cast her eyes down on the carpet.

"I did one morning," she said hesitatingly, "but I guess they didn't chase me!"—Chicago Herald.

Wooden Cars Disappearing

Wooden passenger cars will some day be as scarce as woodburning locomotives. On January 1 of this year there were in the country 15,754 all-steel cars and 6,136 with steel underframes, although in 1909 there were fewer than 200 of either kind.—Youth's Companion.

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Redpath SUGAR

is made in one grade only—the highest. So there is no danger of getting "seconds" when you buy Redpath in the original Cartons or Bags.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP for Preserving

Use one-third "Lily White", and two-thirds sugar by weight. This prevents Jellies from candying and protects preserves of all kinds against fermentation and mould.

At all dealers in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins.

Write for free Cook Book.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, 19 MONTREAL.

Taste!

You will heartily enjoy the taste and aroma of Cowan's Perfection Cocoa — and further, it is the most wholesome nourishing Canadian beverage.

Germans Talk of The Next War

Idea Has Taken Hold in Minds of Prussians

Gen. von Liebert, in a speech at Rathenow, Prussia, is quoted by the Deutsche Tages Zeitung as saying:

"We cannot sign a peace before we have the Flanders coast, a colonial empire and maritime bases. Should we not realize this now we must prepare to work for it after the war in view of the next war."

Gen. Liebert's speech was loudly cheered by his hearers, but it was criticized by the German press. The writers declared:

"This may prolong the war until Germany has been so beaten that even our pan-Germans cannot think of a 'next time.'"

Worms, by the irritation that they cause in the stomach and intestines, deprive infants of the nourishment that they should derive from food, and mal-nutrition is the result. Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms and correct the morbid conditions in the stomach and bowels that are favorable to worms, so that the full nutriment of the child is assured and development in every way encouraged.

Eat Less Bread

Campaign in England Reduces the Consumption of Wheat

A decrease of twenty per cent. in the wheat consumption of England for the month of July, compared with the month of February is shown by a statement received by the food administration.

The "Eat Less Bread" campaign was inaugurated in England about March first, and the decrease in food consumption for the month of March was two per cent., for the month of April four per cent., for the month May nearly ten per cent. and for the month of June fifteen per cent.

An additional conservation of wheat amounting to nearly ten per cent has been reached by the establishing of new rules regarding milling.

The saving now being obtained is largely accredited to the intelligent co-operation of women in their homes. The compulsory saving policy, however, was applied to the public eating houses.

"I dreamed last night that I proposed to a beautiful girl," he confided.

"And what did I say?" she queried breathlessly.—Tiger.

A Paean for Sea Food

Supply of Fish the Only Food That Is Inexhaustable

It is estimated that the fish consumption is about twenty pounds to the person a year. The consumption of meat is about one hundred and seventy pounds per capita a year these are averages, of course, but they are approximately correct. The price of meat is about double that of fish. It would make a great difference in the cost of living if people ate more fish and less meat.

The supply of fish is the only food supply that is inexhaustible. If the vast resources of neglected sea-food now almost untouched were utilized, the result would be a great saving of meat and a great reduction in the family living expenses.

Fish is delicious and nourishing food, and it seems remarkable that so little of it is consumed. If the food controller appears to have as one of his main objects the conservation of the meat supply. One of the most practical ways of doing this would be to educate the people to make greater use of fish. One way to obtain a greater appreciation of fish would be to supply the public with information about its food value, and recipes for its preparation. A great many people do not understand how to prepare fish for the table. Many people have an unfavorable opinion of fish as food because they have never eaten it properly cooked.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

British Prisoners Not Depressed

Are Bearing Themselves Splendidly Under Trying Conditions

The correspondent learns from a neutral traveller recently in Ghent that the German stories of depressed British prisoners dragging themselves through the streets are absolutely without foundation. The traveler witnessed a detachment of British prisoners recently arrived from the Flanders front. They marched through the streets, heads up, at a swinging pace, shouting: "Are we down-hearted? No!" They were splendid he said. The traveler also witnessed the constant arrival of long trains of German wounded. The Germans pile their wounded any how, often into open trucks, and the witness declares the evidence of their colossal losses is overwhelming.

Kissing as a theory is far less satisfying than a practical example.

Emphasize Your Personality—

Your photograph does not look like the photograph of any one else in the world. Make your handwriting just as individual. The surest way is to use

Waterman's Ideal FountainPen

The Pen For School and College

Illustrated folder sent on request

At Best Stores—$2.50 to $50. In a great variety.

L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, Montreal

New Calendar Now In Russia

Revolution Also Brought About Proper Regulation of Calendar

The revolution has knocked Russia into the middle of next month. Thirteen days have been lost in the scuffle, but no reward is offered for they are not wanted. The Russians, determined as they are to get ahead of the rest of the world, were unwilling even to seem to be behind it according to the calendar, so they simply decided that the thirty-first day of May should not be followed by the first of June as had been customary, but by the fourteenth; or rather, in that strange and contrary way of theirs each person, paper or place made a similar shift at any convenient time. It is like the daylight saving movement, only that the trick is played in the calendar instead of the clock.

It was through ecclesiastical conservatism that Russia was left so far behind. The length of the year as established by Julius Caesar was eleven minutes and fourteen seconds too long. The errors accumulated in the course of time until Pope Gregory XIII. saw that something must be done about it, so in 1582 he ordered ten days dropped out and introduced leap years, apparently a Protestant movement, for it gives the ladies their innings one time in four.

But the Protestants and the Eastern Orthodox who denied the temporal power of the pope refused to follow him in this reform. So they repeat the old Roman joke—doubtless several centuries old, but this is the last time it can be used in connection with current events—they preferred to disagree with the solar system rather than agree with the pope. England held out till 1750, and when it was finally decided to abandon the Julian calendar the English populace was greatly excited and mobs went about shouting "Give us back our eleven days!" We have not heard of any such riotous demonstrations in Russia, so it seems that the Russian people are more civilized than the English in the eighteenth century.

Bulgaria reformed her calendar when she joined the central powers. So also did Turkey, which had hitherto used the Mohammedan calendar. The Mohammedan year consists of 12 lunar months and is therefore shorter than the solar year by about ten days. This has the inconvenience that the holidays go chasing around the year three times a century. Think how awkward it would be to celebrate Christmas this year in the summer, a few years later in mid-summer and then in the spring.

But now all of us, Catholics, Protestants, Orthodox and Mohammedans have come to agree upon the Gregorian calendar, which only gets a day wrong in 3,323 years. Oh style and new style will no longer bother us unless we study history.—New York Independent.

Helfrich Replies To Lloyd George

Says British Premier's Latest Statistics are Mere Humbug

Vice-Chancellor Helfrich, during debate before the main committee of the German reichstag said the reason Great Britain entered the war was that Germany's trade would in 1917 unfortunately have reached the level of the trade of Great Britain.

"This war," the vice-chancellor said, "is the result of tension created by the fact that Great Britain was constantly feeling the glaring and increasing disproportion between her superior world and naval power and Germany's increasing economic strength.

"One ought clearly to recognize that Great Britain's object was one of economic oppression. To England's oneself to any illusion in this respect would be fateful."

Dr. Helfferich repudiated as unjustified the reproach that he ever made any prophecies respecting the efficacy of the German submarine warfare.

"Professying," he said, "I leave to Great Britain's premier, Lloyd George's statistics in his latest speech are mere humbug. If the British premier, contrary to his declaration in April, now draws a favorable picture of the situation—which I certainly has not become more favorable—this proves first that public feeling in Great Britain apparently needs to be comforted and second that Lloyd George considers it necessary to play upon German public opinion.

"This impression is confirmed by the obvious consideration that Premier Lloyd George's words can only be explained by the same direct influence which operates despite the prospect of American aid, in the tremendous dash on the western front, with an intense concentration of men and material. This menace is not so much on land or in the air as it is in the water. The opinion shared by Mr. Lloyd George that fine weather is particularly favorable for U-boat activity is a mistaken one. Smooth seas and lulls in the wind are very disagreeable for German U-boats especially in view of the enemy's extensive measures regarding aircraft in particular.

"The navigation of ships under escort obstructs the scope of U-boats, of course, but it also involves considerable disadvantage for the enemy owing to the fact that such a flotilla is unhandy and has difficulty in eluding the submarine attack quickly.

"As sea traffic diminishes sinkings of course, will probably decrease gradually. Today the sinking of even a single ship is felt much more intensely by the entente than at the beginning of the U-boat war. The statements of our naval staff respecting the tonnage resources of Great Britain may be regarded as exact."

Identified

Binks—Shafer, do you know that woman across the street?

Shafer—She certainly looks familiar. Let me see. Is's my wife's new dress, my daughter's hat and my mother-in-law's parasol—sure! It's our cook.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Heroes Learn Trades

How Canada Cares for Her Disabled Soldiers—A New Chance for Every Defender

A corner of the cobblers' room in one of Canada's military convalescent hospitals has been turned into a barber's shop. The barber, of course, is a soldier, but, unable to fight, he has exchanged the bayonet for the razor. The cobblers, too, are soldiers in the same situation, who have exchanged the rifle and bomb for the hammer and last.

That busy room, with cobblers and barber side by side, is a good illustration of the astonishing variety of methods employed by the military hospitals commission, to equip Canada's disabled defenders for active service in the field of peaceful industry when forced to quit the field of battle. If a man is found unsuitable for one occupation, there is always another to try; and by the main objects of the commission is to discover what each man is suited for.

The barber was a difficult man to suit; but he was suited at last. The record does not state the number of fresh wounds inflicted on his wounded comrades by his preliminary operations; but they cannot have been very serious, for his chair became quite a popular resort. It is a self-supporting business, too. The chair is furnished by the patriotic firm; but the other requisites of the trade are found for by the soldiers' five-cent shaves.

It is also an educational institution. There is a corner, like the rest of the room. Ex-soldiers learn to shave the faces and cut the hair of their fellow-sufferers as they learn to mend their shoes, or to act as carpenters and metal workers, draughtsmen and typewriters, bookkeepers and beekeepers, gardeners and engineers.

A few, quite unfitted for their old trades, will need special training for new occupations, and will receive it freely, as well as money allowances for their families' support while they are being trained. But nearly every man is able to earn a good living when he comes out of the convalescent hospital. It remains for his fortunate fellow-countrymen, for whom he offered his life, to see that he always gets the work he is best able to do.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house can feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets are the only medicine, if given occasionally to the well child will prevent vomiting and worms. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the youngest baby. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Hard on the Lions

The Reverend Charles H. Spurgeon's keen wit was always based on sterling common sense. One day he was asked by one of his boys:

"Can you tell me the reason why the lions didn't eat Daniel?"

"No, sir. Why was it?"

"Because the most of him was backbone and the rest was grit."—Hit-Bits.

All Night with Asthma. Everyone knows how attacks of asthma often keep their victim awake the whole night long. Morning finds him wholly unfitted for the duties of the day and yet, business must still be carried through. This night suffering and lack of rest can be avoided by the prompt use of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This powerful yet safely does drive away the attacks.

Animals Under Fire

Cats Do Not Mind Machine Guns or Shells

Different animals will act differently under heavy bombardment, the behavior of different ones will be different. Dogs, as a rule, have shown great distress when shells burst near and howl piteously. On the other hand they have been known to dash along the front of a trench during a heavy fire, barking and apparently enjoying the noise. Cats don't seem to care whether they are shelled or not, and some are trained by them, as long as they have a dry corner and food when they are hungry. There have been instances of lost dogs and cats actually venturing into British trenches during an engagement, one of them lived in cottages near the firing line, others strayed a long distance. A west country terrier on one occasion was adopted in the thick of a fight by a black cat which survived a bombardment that killed many men, and has since lived scrupulously in billets with no identification disc around its neck.

Prussian Means "Spy"

Spying is just as essential an ingredient of Prussian character as conceit, indifference to the feelings of others, jealousy, envy, self-satisfaction, industry, inquisitiveness, cruelty, veneration for officialdom, drunkenness, materialism and all the other national attributes that will occur to those who know Prussia, as distinct from the other German states.

The American corn crop is reported favorable from a majority of the big surplus producing states.

FOR EXPERT PERSONAL ATTENTION CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN— NOTIFY

Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

THE OLD-RELIABLE COMMISSION MERCHANTS TRACK BUYERS AND EXPORTERS

Established 1857

Top Prices, Careful Checking of Grades, Liberal Advances and Prompt Adjustments. We are Big Buyers of

Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye

Phone or Wire Our Nearest Office for Prices Any Time After Your Grain Is Shipped.

WESTERN OFFICES
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg
Grain Exchange, Calgary
Canada Building, Saskatoon

LONG DISTANCE PHONES
Main 8122
Main 2268
2241

Constancy

When Masculine Constancy Turned a Sudden Somersault

A story about Lord Kitchener, who was often pointed out as the most distinguished bachelor in the world," is being told. A young member of his staff when he was in India asked for a furlough in order to go home and be married. Kitchener listened to him patiently, then he said:

"Kenilworth, you're not yet twenty-five. Wait a year. If then you still desire to do this thing you shall have leave."

The year passed. The officer once more proffered his request.

"After thinking it over for twelve months," said Kitchener, "you still wish to marry?"

"Yes, sir."

"Very well, you shall have your furlough. And frankly, my boy, I scarcely thought there was so much constancy in the masculine world."

Kenilworth, the story concludes, marched to the door, but turned to make the last leaving: "Thank you, sir, only it's not the same woman."—The Argonant.

Want To Know Why

Under Democracy We Will Know the Reason

In Germany, under autocracy, they say "Verboten" and that ends it. Nobody dares ask why. In a democracy the multitude is accustomed to ask why when anyone says "Verboten." The kaiser can kick a premier around the block and the plain people may say nothing. The autocrat may decree foodless days if he wishes and to see betide him who asks questions. Under democracy we will know the reason. We have the right to ask why. One of the first things American children learn is to ask why. One of the first things German children learn is to obey! And so all the children of the earth may have the chance to ask why the democracies of the world are going to kick the last "verboten" sign off the platform. The right to ask and to ask learn and reason is going to be enthroned as the supremest thing on earth. And that, in a very plain simple way, is what it's all about. Did you ever stop to think why there are so many Germans in America? Well—Germany is the answer. —Wisconsin State Journal.

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

A Confession

To evacuate Belgium is impossible, argues the Berlin Tageszeitung, because Belgium would henceforth be a free recruiting office of Germany. Unintentionally this newspaper does its part to confirm the worst that has been said of the conduct of the Germans in Belgium. Other countries have been invaded and have been reconciled, Austria was invaded by Prussia, and a few years later became an ally. Why, then, should Germans, who were in favor of Belgium in 1914, have become objects of such detestation that Germany will henceforth have to rule the Belgians with an iron hand? Outside of Germany it needs little explaining; with it Germany explanations are awkward.—From the Springfield Republican.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

A Problem Solved

Pa—At last I've found a way to make that young scamp of ours stop kicking his eyes.

Ma—Really?

Pa—Yes. I'll show him the articles in this science magazine where it says that every time we wink we give the eye a bath.—Buffalo Express.

Do you ever have the "blues"?

That discouraged feeling often comes from a disordered stomach, or an inactive liver. Get your digestion in shape and the bile acting properly—then the "blues" will disappear. You will soon be cheerful, if you take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

the people's remedy for life's common ailments. They act thoroughly on the stomach, liver and bowels, and soon regulate and strengthen these important organs. Purely vegetable—contain no harmful drugs. Whatever you feel despondent a few doses will

Make Things look Brighter

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength: No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Pamphlet free. Sold in Canada. Use the COOK MEDICINE CO. Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Windsor)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. Nos. No.2 No.3
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, cures chronic weakness, lost vigor in 30 days. Sold in three degrees of strength, $1, $2 and $5 per box, by mail $1.10, $2.12 & $5.20. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. The Therapion Co. 19 Pall Mall, London, Eng. Med. Co. Haverstock Rd. Hampstead, London, Eng. Canada: Lyman's, Ltd., Montreal. Sole Agents for U.S.A. and Canada. THERAPION SAFE AND QUICK. LASTING CURE. BE SURE THAT GENUINE THERAPION IS ON BOX. BOOKLET SENT FREE.

Test Plane Motors

Standardized Model Gives Satisfaction to U. S. Aircraft Board

Tests of the first of the standardized United States airplane motors, designed and built under direction of the aircraft production board, make it practically certain that American-made fighting machines will be available for service in France early next year. Results from several tests have been highly satisfactory, it is learned, although details of the design and performance of the engines are withheld.

Probably three distinct types of service craft for the army will be turned out. They will be the small, swift machines designed for air duels and to screen observation and bombing craft; daylight bombing machines, slower than the fighting craft, but still fast enough to minimize the danger from anti-aircraft guns, and big enough to carry observers, photograph outfits, radio and bombs, in addition to their guns; and the still slower night bombing machines in which carrying capacity is increased at the expense of speed because darkness protects them.

A Riddle

The latest riddle: "What goods are still being made in Germany and finished in England?" Zeppelins.—Goderich Signal.

"THAT'S THE POLISH"

2 in 1 SHOE POLISHES

10¢ -BLACK-WHITE-TAN- 10¢

F. F. Dalley Co. of Canada, Ltd. Hamilton, Can.

Munson Livery Barn

HARMON & IRVINE, Proprietors
"Doc" Harmon, Manager.

Having taken over the Munson Livery Barn, we are now prepared to give the public first class service in the livery business. We have the best horses, new and comfortable rigs. Competent drivers

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Dray Line in Connection

Feed Stable in Connection

Prompt attention given to patrons. Prices right.

2nd Car of FORDS

Due to arrive on September 10th

Don't fail to get your order in early to avoid the rush and disappointment of having to wait on the next car load to follow. . . . . .

"Enough Said"

HENRY HEDDON,

Rumsey, Alberta

When are you going to buy a

"REGAL"

Demonstrations cheerfully given.

R. C. MOODY, Agent, Morrin

Unreserved

PUBLIC SALE

Having received instructions from Mr. J. Howard, of Rowley, who is moving to Calgary, I will sell by Public Auction, on

Sec. 35, Twp. 32, Rge. 20, W. of 4th

Eight miles S. E. of Rumsey

Tuesday, Oct. 30th,

Sale commences at 10 o'clock sharp — Free Lunch at Noon

THE FOLLOWING CHATTELS

24 Head Percheron Horses

Majority good breed mares. Several 1 and 2 year old fillies and colts

One Registered Percheron Stallion

Certificate will be at Sale

51 Head Shorthorn Cattle

of which 8 head are milch cows, the balance heifers, a few steers and seven calves.

One Registered Shorthorn Bull

Certificate will be at sale.

Machinery

1 Advance-Rumely Grain Separator, size 30x46; seed drills, mowing machines, wagons, buggy, wire, working harness, driving harness, heater, hog self feeder, grinder, building paper, machine repairs, rifle, gun, block and tackle, grindstone.

Furniture

Dining table, rocking chairs, easy chairs, dresser, card table, bed stands, couch, dining chairs, arm chair, bed springs, bedding, rugs, carpet, grass chairs, heaters, range, and cooking utensils.

TERMS—$20 and under cash. Over that amount a credit of 12 months will be allowed on furnishing bankable notes, at 8 per cent interest. 10 per cent discount off for cash amounts. No goods to be removed until terms of sale are complied with.

W. C. King, Auctioneer — J. Howard, Owner — G. S. McMillan, Clerk

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE MAIL $1.50 A YEAR

NOTICE TO OUR READERS

All notices of entertainments socials and other events where admission is charged, collections taken, or articles sold, will hereafter be charged for at the regular rate, 10 cents per count line. Cash must accompany order.

THE LOCAL ROUND-UP

E. Leisner spent Thanksgiving with his parents in Carstairs.

Miss Molyneux has accepted a position at the Merchants Bank.

W. Giles of Edburg was renewing old acquaintances in town today

Mrs. G. W. Carruthers is spending a few days in Calgary this week.

Dr. Gibson made a business trip to Calgary this week.

Mrs. A. M. Rois is a visitor in Calgary this week.

Miss Forgie spent Saturday and Sunday at her home in Langdon.

A dance will be held in the Electra Theatre on Friday evening, Oct. 12th.

Miss Viola Clark of Calgary spent Thanksgiving with her parents north of town.

Miss McNabb of Calgary was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Gibson, a few days this week.

F. W. Boyle was a visitor in Calgary during the Thanksgiving holidays.

Miss Fanchon Clark has been engaged to teach the Morning Glory school.

A Chicken Supper and dance will be held at the Gartly School House on Friday evening, Oct. 12th.

Among those purchasing Ford Cars recently are Anton Ostby, Morrin, and Joe Lucas, Munson.

Jas. Humphries and wife and Miss Stoddart spent a few days in Calgary this week.

R. J. Rollis and family of Three Hills spent Sunday and Monday with Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Adsett.

Dr. Johnson and H. D. Johnson of Calgary were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lawrence on Thanksgiving.

Edmond Whyte, who has been attending school in Calgary, spent Thanksgiving under the parental roof.

The Sale held by P. Batson at Craigmyle last week was a very successful one, horses sold well and cattle brought $125 each.

Now is the time to place orders for Xmas cards to insure best choice. Delivery can be made any time before Christmas. The Mail Office.

Miss M. Windle came up from Calgary Friday and spent a few days with her brother, returning Monday.

Miss Olive Adsett has gone to Edmonton to continue her school studies. Her many friends hope she will maintain the high standard she held in her school work here.

David Ferguson, accompanied by his wife and children, motored down from his farm near Halkirk Sunday for a visit with his brother, Jas. Ferguson.

Mrs. Leonard, who came up from the States three months ago, has purchased the Jas. Lynes place from Mr. Herman. Mrs. Leonard is a sister of Messrs. Lambert Bros.

Ask to see "The Mutual Series" Private Greeting Cards for Christmas. Exclusive but not expensive. Prices $1.00 a dozen and up. The Munson Mail.

On an inside page will be found an advertisemt containing an explanatory announcement of the Military Service Act by the Minister of Justice.

Pte. C. Macdonald of Morrin passed through town on his way home from the front, this week. He was badly wounded several months ago which left him unfit for further military service.

Have you seen the Popular 1918 CHEVROLET CARS?

Complete in every detail.
The Car for the people for the Money.

Runabout $810, Touring $825, Baby Grand $1325
Delivered

L. C. JACKSON & CO., Agents, Munson

From Townships 28 to 32

Also Agents for Waterloo One Man "Boy Tractor" Cash $1440---Terms $1575

Miss Violet Colvin of Calgary spent a few days at home this week.

Mr. Flamank, of Castor, has been transferred back to the staff of the Merchants Banks there after spending a few days in the local branch.

W. C. Chambers and wife of the Sunbeam district returned Sunday from a few months' visit with friends and relatives in Illinois and Indiana. They made the trip in a Ford car and covered more than 7,500 miles during their tour. They report a very enjoyable trip. Mr. Chambers' brother and wife returned with them and will make their home in that locality.

—If you want to sell your farm while the prices are high, list with L. C. Jackson & Co., Munson, 25

Here's Your Chance

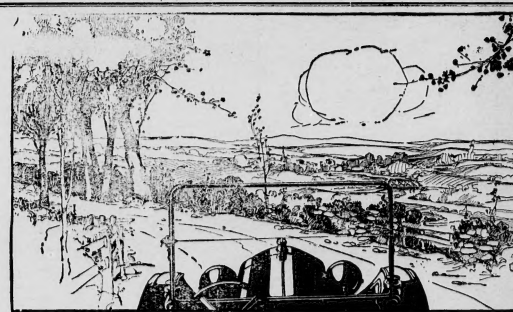
As I have a consignment of Chevrolet Touring Cars coming in Wed. or Thurs. of this week, I will offer For Sale

Four 1917 Fords 5 wks. old

2 '16 Chevrolet Touring cars

PHONE OR WRITE

C. A. CASSIDY - RUMSEY



Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout - $475
Touring - - $495
Coupelet - $695
Sedan - - $890

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Hugh Skinner, Dealer - Munson